

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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NAKASONE WANTS TO DISCUSS PEACE, ARMS CONTROL

OW280347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo Nov. 28 KYODO -- Japan Wednesday welcomed a U.S. proposal to discuss U.S. - Soviet arms-control negotiations during the U.S. -Japan summit meeting in January. Foreign Ministry officials said the U.S. proposal, as announced by the White House Tuesday, matched Japan's own wishes. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has said he wants to discuss "world peace and arms control" with President Ronald Reagan.

Commenting on Nakasone-Reagan meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami said Japan welcomes the U.S. initiative on arms-control talks (?but) said the Japanese Government has yet to firm up the agenda.

MITI, STEEL INDUSTRY SEEK QUICK COMPROMISE PLAN

OW280913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is planning to work out hurriedly last-minute compromise plan for final negotiations with the U.S. to be resumed in Washington Sunday and Monday following the bilateral steel trade talks which ended in failure in the U.S. capital Tuesday, ministry officials said Wednesday. The compromise plan, whose details will be drafted in difficult negotiations with the domestic steel industry, is expected to feature the minimum share of U.S. steel market Japanese steel makers want to maintain in the future.

The officials refused to reveal their desired share, but informed sources said the ministry is apparently prepared to accept a level of less than six percent but a level which is not very far from Japan's average 6.3 percent share in recent years.

At the just-ended Washington meeting, U.S. officials insisted that Japan cut back shipments to the depressed 1983 level despite the strong Japanese stand that the demand is unjustifiable.

Japanese steelmakers had 5.1 percent of the U.S. market last year, the smallest in 18 years.

The working-level negotiations, a follow-up to the initial round of talks in Tokyo October 22-23 hit a snag over a U.S. -demand for voluntary curb on Japanese steel shipments, Japanese officials said.

While the ministry is showing signs of readiness to compromise with the U.S. at the next meeting, officials indicated it will flatly reject any U.S. call for setting export ceiling on individual steel products.

The ministry plans to send MITI's Basic Industries Bureau Chief Takashi Nonouchi again to the next talks, they said, but MITI's Vice Minister for International Affairs Kazuo Wakasugi will also visit Washington to reach a basic agreement with the U.S. at a separate higher-level meeting with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock.

They hoped MITI head Keiji Murata could sign an agreement with Brock in Washington sometime in January after the scheduled U.S. visit by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone earlier in the month.



AUTO INDUSTRY SEEKS TO LIFT EXPORT CURBS TO U.S.

OW280509 Tokyo KYODO in English 0501 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO -- Leaders of the Japanese auto industry Wednesday called strongly for an end to restraints on Japanese car exports to the United States after the current restriction agreement expires at the end of next March, government officials said. The plea was made at a meeting between the Minister of International Trade and Industry Keiji Murata and auto industry leaders, including Takashi Ishihara, president of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association and also of Nissan Motor Co.

The leaders said U.S. automakers have no reason to seek continued auto export controls beyond next March under an inter-governmental agreement in view of their rapidly improving earnings, the officials said. They urged the government to reject any U.S. request for continued auto export restraints, they said.

Murata told them that he fully understands the point made by the industry but declined to go into details, adding only that he "will deal cautiously with the issue in line with their request" so that sound development of the industry may not be impaired. The leaders, also including Toyota Motor Corp. President Shoichiro Toyoda, said the U.S. auto industry is recovering quickly from a long slump with its after-tax profit estimated to register a record 9 billion dollars in 1984. The number of laid-off workers in the U.S. industry has decreased to some 50,000 from about 200,000 at a peak time, they pointed out.

Under the voluntary restraints, Japan is limiting U.S.-bound car exports to 1.85 million units in the current fiscal year, ending next March, while both Japanese and U.S. Governments are noncommittal to an extension of the measure, which started in fiscal 1981.

SATELLITE FIRM TEAMS UP WITH U.S. COMPANY

OW280415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO -- Mitsubishi Electric Corp., a sole Japanese telecommunications satellite maker, said Wednesday the company and Mitsubishi Corp. have teamed up with a major U.S. satellite maker, Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp., on manufacture and sale of private telecommunications satellites. The deal with Ford Motor Co.'s subsidiary calls for Mitsubishi Electric to manufacture 0.5-ton satellites and Ford 1-ton satellites by improving their own existing models, a company spokesman said. Both companies will let each other take care of part of the production they are good at to seek maximum efficiency.

Thus, satellites produced will become 30 to 40 percent less expensive than imports, the spokesman said. While Mitsubishi Corp. will sell satellites in Japan, the three will jointly tackle overseas marketing, the spokesman said. Mitsubishi Corp. will also domestically lease transponders to be mounted on satellites.

The Ford-Mitsubishi "alliance" is viewed as a move to forestall sales efforts here of a rival group -- Mitsui and Co. and C. Itoh Co. of Japan and Hughes Aircraft Co. of the U.S. -- hitherto-sheltered domestic telecommunications satellite market is opened to the private sector next April.

Yohei Mimura, president of Mitsubishi Corp., said the deal will also contribute to easing trade frictions with the U.S.

MAYOR OPPOSES U.S. MILITARY HOUSING PLAN

OW280633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0629 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Yokosuka, Nov. 28 KYODO -- Kiichiro Tomino, new mayor of Zushi, west of here, officially reiterated his opposition Wednesday to the Japanese Government's plan for building housing for U.S. military personnel. Tomino expressed the opposition when he paid his first calls on the Yokosuka office of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, and the Defense Facilities Bureau of the Yokohama city office, after being elected to his post in the November 11 election.

The agency plans to build a 920-apartment complex for American military families at a now-closed U.S. powder magazine site spanning Zushi and Yokohama. Around the site is an animal and plant sanctuary.

A leader of a civic group opposing the project, Tomino won the election after a close battle with the incumbent conservative mayor. In Wednesday's meeting with the chief of the agency's Yokosuka office, the new mayor requested the agency take into consideration citizens opposing the project. The office chief, in turn, asked Tomino to understand the government's position.

AFRICAN ENVOYS SEEK MATERIAL AID FROM JAPAN

OW280345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO -- African ambassadors called on Japan Wednesday to assist their countries in food production through material support like infrastructure. The request came from 24 envoys and acting envoys who had breakfast with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe at the Iikura guest house.

The ambassadors also urged the Japanese Government to discuss with the United States famine, Namibia and other African problems, a Foreign Ministry official said. Abe said Japan considers Namibia's independence top priority, the official related, when the envoys stressed that the United States should help resolve the issue without setting a pullout of Cuban troops as a precondition.

The foreign minister invited the African envoys to breakfast to brief them on his recent trip to Zambia, Ethiopia and Egypt and to outline Japan's future African diplomacy. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone plans to raise the African subject in his January 2 meeting in Los Angeles with President Ronald Reagan.

LARGE SOVIET FISHING FLEET ENTERS 200-MILE ZONE

OW271035 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Sendai, Nov. 27 KYODO -- A large Soviet fishing fleet began moving south from the Kurile Islands and Etorofu in the north Pacific recently and is now fishing within Japan's 200-mile economic zone off the coast of Fukushima prefecture, the Maritime Safety Office reported Tuesday. The 268-ship fishing fleet, equipped with mother-ships, dwarfs last year's Soviet fishing fleet of 182 ships which was based on trawlers. The safety office also reported the present fleet was two weeks behind last year's fishing schedule.

The fleet, consisting of 10 mother ships, 10 seiners, two trawlers and other ships, is conducting fishing operations in the Pacific off Fukushima Prefecture's Unoozaki and Shiroyazaki. A fuel-supply tanker for the fleet was seized by safety officials Monday for failing to have a white identification marking painted on the ship in accordance with the Japan-Soviet fishery agreement.

'ESPIONAGE' OVERFLIGHT OF U.S. SR-71 CONDEMNED

SK280431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Kaesong November 27 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed the grave military provocation on infiltrating an SR 71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the sky above our territorial waters east of Kosong of our country at around (?16) hours 9 minutes November 27 and again sending the plane into the sky above our territorial waters south of Kangnyong peninsula in the West Sea of our country at around 16 hours 29 minutes for espionage against the northern half of the republic. Such acts of aerial espionage numbered as many as 12 after October 31 alone.

It is ill-boding that the U.S. imperialist aggressors continuously infiltrated spy planes into our airspace at a time when the situation of the Korean peninsula has been rendered strained due to their brutal, murderous outrage against guard personnel of our side on November 23 in the Panmunjom conference area. Such aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement, an infringement upon our sovereignty and a deliberate and premeditated act for further aggravating the situation of our country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must clearly look at the situation prevailing in our country these days and act with discretion. As soon as the reckless espionage of the U.S. imperialist aggressors took place, the senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission lodged a strong protest with the enemy side through a telephone notice and demanded it to take responsible steps against the recurrence of similar incidents.

PYONGYANG MEETING DENOUNCES PANMUNJOM INCIDENT

SK280105 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1219 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] A Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the Central Workers Hall on the afternoon of 27 November to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for committing the barbarous crime of bestially murdering our side's security personnel. The meeting site seethed with surging resentment and enmity against the archenemy who had murdered our side's security personnel by barbarously firing at them at the conference site in Panmunjom. [shouts]

Posted at the meeting site were slogans reading: "Let us overthrow the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the archenemy of the Korean people!," "Let us overthrow traitor Chon Tu-hwan, nation-selling betrayer!," and "Let us achieve without fail the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification through the united effort of all the people!"

Participating in the meeting were Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Politburo of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF]; Chong Tu-wan, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee; Kim Yong-chun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Korea; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; Pyon Chang-pok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; Pak Sung-il, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Choe Yong-sun, vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and labor innovators together with workers, youths, and students of the city. The meeting opened by singing "Red Flag." Pak Sung-il, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, spoke first at the meeting.

## Pak Sung-il Address

SK280308 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1219 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Speech by Pak Sung-il, chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, at the Pyongyang city mass rally held at the Central Workers' Hall on the afternoon of 27 November -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, today, we have gathered here, not being able to repress our surging indignation against the brutal atrocity of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army who viciously murdered our security guards on their routine duty in the conference room area of Panmunjom.

As has been already reported, on 23 November, in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] of Panmunjom, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army fired at the security guards approaching to protect the safety of a foreign tourist who unintentionally crossed the Central Demarcation Line [as heard] without knowing the order in the Joint Security Area while touring the conference room area and taking photographs. They also fired at other security guards who were approaching to rescue their colleagues, who fell after being shot by the rascals. Thus, they committed a fiendish murderous atrocity of murdering three and injuring one.

At this place seething with revengeful emotion against the U.S. imperialist beasts and the South Korean puppet clique, I express deep condolences, in the name of all Korean people and the Pyongyang citizens, to our beloved revolutionary comrades who were regrettably sacrificed while devotedly struggling for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people, and defending the fatherland from the first day of their assignment to the guard posts to the last moment of their lives.

Nothing can justify the murderous atrocity of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets who took the lives of our precious revolutionary warriors. The rascals can never shirk their responsibility for the murderous act. The outrageous acts of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army on that day were shown well by the fact that they even fired indiscriminately at our side's MAC workers who were approaching the scene after demanding, through telephone, that the enemy side stop firing, even though both sides have the legal right to move freely in the Joint Security Area, including the Central Demarcation Line, in accordance with the bilateral agreement.

Despite the fact that neither side can deploy more than 35 armed personnel respectively in the Joint Security Area, according to the mutual agreement, the rascals introduced on that day approximately 52 military personnel carrying automatic weapons, in addition to the 35 personnel, into the Joint Security Area by a large truck. Furthermore, the rascals ordered them to assume combat (?posture) and they fired indiscriminately at our personnel.

In accordance with the mutual agreement, the security guards can carry no weapons other than pistols or rifles in the Joint Security Area. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces revealed on that day, by firing at our side's personnel with M-16 automatic rifles, machine guns, and launchers, that they have introduced secretly a large number of automatic weapons into the Joint Security Area. Such a criminal act committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army is a grave provocative act wantonly violating clauses 6, 10, 12, and 14 of the Armistice Agreement and the bilateral agreement on the guarantee for the security of the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom. Such a criminal act committed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is now evoking great indignation and anger from all the Korean people and the world peace-loving people.



In the name of the entire nation, I sternly denounce the brutal murderous atrocity of the U.S. imperialist beasts and the South Korean puppets who (?illegally) murdered our side's security guards and regard it as an intolerable (?challenge) aimed at aggravating tension in Korea and destroying peace. [applause and cheers]

Comrades, as pointed out by the KCNA statement dated 26 November, the brutal murderous atrocity committed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is in no way accidental but is their premeditated and deliberate scheme aimed at aggravating tension in Korea and destroying peace. As all know, we have repeatedly put forth reasonable proposals, including the proposal for tripartite talks, to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula, to achieve a durable peace, and to provide a prerequisite for the peaceful reunification and are making every effort for their realization.

With our compatriotic work of delivering relief goods to the South Korean flood victims as momentum, the compatriots in the North and the South have been able to exchange their genuine compatriotic love by opening their hearts for the first time, breaking away from the decades-old separation. With this as momentum, a new door to the dialogue has been opened between the North and the South.

At this time, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique responded to this affirmative development of the situation with the commitment of a (?shooting) incident. This clearly shows that although they are outwardly clamoring for the peace of Korea and dialogue, in actuality they are seeking confrontation, not dialogue, and are scheming for war, not peace.

The U.S. imperialists have schemed to change the prevailing atmosphere by deliberately aggravating tension whenever the atmosphere for dialogue has been created between the North and the South and the North-South relations have moved toward improvement.

In the early 1970's, also at a time when the historic 4 July South-North joint statement -- basic contents of which constitute the 3-point principles of the fatherland's reunification such as independence, peace, and grand national unity -- was issued and the dialogue was provided, they clamored that they would continuously push ahead with the modernization of the South Korean Armed Forces, while saying that there should be a support of strength. They instigated the puppets to the confrontation against us and finally ruptured the South-North dialogue.

In the early 1980's when the previous dictator of South Korea was removed and the voices demanding the society's democratization and the country's peaceful reunification were immensely rising, they blocked the road to the North-South contacts, while aggravating the situation and threatening the South Korean people with force of arms, such as the concentration of aggressive forces and military equipment in South Korea and its adjacent waters.

At a time when a road to dialogue between the North and the South is being reopened thanks to our recent initiatives and efforts, the commander of the U.S. occupation forces in South Korea publicly stated that the U.S. forces' support for the modernization of the South Korean puppet army would unchangeably continue, while clamoring about the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion. Thus, he has engaged in inciting the puppet army to the South-North confrontation and war.

In reality, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are now accelerating in a full-fledged manner the preparations for a war, while augmenting on a large-scale their aggressive forces behind the facade of (?dialogue). Even more, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges recently committed a grave military provocation by firing large-caliber machine guns at our side's guard post on the Military Demarcation Line in the eastern region of our country on 23 November.

Even during the 26 Nov MAC Meeting dealing with this incident, they committed a provocative act of augmenting scores of armed personnel in the Panmunjom area and ordering them to assume shooting posture trained on our side. This only shows that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who do not want dialogue, peace, and reunification of Korea, but want to aggravate tension by seeking only confrontation, division, and war, and they are the behind-the-scene wirepullers of the anticommunist confrontation which is becoming undisguised in South Korea.

The (?provocation) committed in the conference room area of Panmunjom is also a continuation of such schemes of the U.S. imperialists who are seeking confrontation of strength and war in Korea and their schemes have reached a very reckless stage.

By committing the latest shocking murderous provocation, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are scheming to suppress the anti-U.S., antifascist spirit of struggle among the South Korean youths, students, and people; to maintain the colonial, fascist ruling system that is faced with a crisis; and to turn the situation of our country which has been heading for tension reduction.

Because of the latest grave provocative act committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the situation of our country has become extremely tense and a grave situation, in which the hard-won North-South dialogue cannot be conducted free from care, has been created.

The South Korean puppets are slinging mud at us, denouncing us as if we were hampering the atmosphere for dialogue. Thus, they reveal themselves that they are not interested at all in the South-North dialogue and are watching only for an opportunity to rupture the dialogue.

Nothing can cover up the truth no matter how hard the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are trying to leave no stone unturned to shift the responsibility for the grave criminal act they committed. The source of aggravating tension in our country and creating the danger of war is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their war schemes. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors had not occupied South Korea from the beginning, this incident would not have taken place.

In the name of all people and the world's peace-loving peoples, we sternly warn: The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets should not find a way out on the road of aggression and war and should not act recklessly. Although we will not provoke anyone first, if anyone dares to infringe upon us, we will take revenge on him a thousand fold. [applause and cheers]

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should apologize without delay for their criminal act of murdering our side's security guards who were on routine duty in the conference room area of Panmunjom. They should severely punish the criminals responsible for this incident and return without delay our side's foreign tourist whom they took away by force.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges should continuously commit aggressions and provocations against us by seeking a confrontation of strength despite our repeated warnings, they will assume total responsibility for the consequences. The U.S. imperialists should stop their schemes of aggression and war against the northern half of the republic and immediately withdraw from South Korea. [cheers]

The U.S. and South Korean authorities should accept our proposal for tripartite talks without delay and should never miscalculate our patient efforts as an expression of weakness.

Our people and People's Army will never tolerate the murderous atrocity committed by the aggressors and the nation-sellers and will certainly make them pay dearly for it.

Comrades: Our precious revolutionary warriors were cruelly murdered by the U.S. imperialist beasts and the South Korean puppets and the country's situation has been being brought to the brink of war. Such an acute situation demands that all of our working people accelerate the revolution and construction and increase their revolutionary vigilance, more firmly rallying around the party than ever before.

All people should attain this year's people's economic plan and the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and advance the cause of the fatherland's reunification by continuing to achieve revolutionary upsurges in all sectors of socialist construction, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee and the decisions of the party Central Committee. Victory and glory will always await our people who are implementing their just cause under the wise leadership of the great leader and the party. [applause]

Let all of us more vigorously struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, for the complete victory of socialism, and for the ultimate consummation of the revolutionary cause of chuche, firmly rallying around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il [title as heard]. [applause and cheers]

#### FURTHER REACTION TO SHOOTING IN PANMUNJOM

##### Wife, Sister Seek Revenge

SK271211 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1010 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Families of the security guards of our side who were mercilessly murdered in the barbarous shooting by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemies of our people, and the South Korean puppets are not repressing their surging indignation. Condemning the barbarous rascals, Comrade Yi Yong-ok, wife of Comrade Yun Chong-chun who was murdered by the rascals, said:

[Begin Yun recording] My husband, Comrade Yun Chong-chun, was sacrificed on 23 November by the barbarous atrocity of the U.S. imperialist aggressors while performing his routine duty in the Panmunjom conference room area. I can hardly believe that my husband's heart stopped beating because of the barbarous atrocity of the beast-like U.S. imperialists. My heart is now seething with hatred against the beast-like U.S. imperialists. My husband was mercilessly sacrificed by the rascals while firmly standing at a post of national defense. But our thought of revenge against the U.S. imperialist rascals has become a thousand-fold stronger.

I do not cry. I will get back the price of my husband's blood at any cost with my surging revengeful thoughts against the beast-like U.S. imperialists. Though the U.S. imperialists beasts have taken my husband's life, the rascals will have to pay the price for blood. [end recording]

Unable to endure her surging indignation, Comrade Kim Hyong-suk, sister of Comrade Kim Chong-chol who was murdered by the enemies, said:



[Begin Kim recording] Now, I cannot repress surging indignation and hostile feelings against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who murdered my brother Chong-chol. [words indistinct] How dare the U.S. imperialists and their stooges fire automatic rifles at the security guards of our side who were performing their routine security duty! The beast-like nature of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges has again been laid bare to the world this time. This notwithstanding, the rascals are trying to shift responsibility onto us, like a thief turning on the owner. This is indeed preposterous.

Though he died because of the rascals' shooting, my brother Chong-chol showed all of us how a revolutionary fighter should glorify his political life which is more precious than his life. I am proud of this.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan clique should clearly know that though my dear brother has passed away, (?all of us) are burning with the firm determination to take revenge against them.

My family and all the people in the country will never forget the beast-like atrocity of the rascals and will take revenge against them without fail. [end recording]

#### KPA Officer on Incident

SK271013 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0318 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The news of the U.S. imperialists aggressors' perpetration of a bestial murderous atrocity in the conference room district of Panmunjom is now arousing surging indignation from people of all walks of life. Comrade Choe Pyong-nok, a KPA officer, said: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets caused a shooting incident and bestially murdered guards of our side. This is a deliberate armed provocative act to throw a cold blanket over the atmosphere for North-South talks and to further strain the situation on the Korean peninsula.

If their act was not deliberate, how on earth could they indiscriminately fire rounds from automatic rifles at our side's guard who was trying to protect the personal safety of a foreign tourist who was unfamiliar with the conference room district of Panmunjom and was not well aware of the order in the district, and how on earth could they perpetrate such a scoundrelly murderous act despite receiving a telephone notice asking them for a ceasefire, and informing them that unarmed personnel would be sent to rescue wounded personnel of our side? This is indeed a grave provocative act reminiscent of the Panmunjom incident in 1976.

The sentries of our People's Army, who defend the bulwark of the fatherland, sternly condemn and denounce with surging national indignation the cursed bestiality perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, branding it as the tyranny of aggressors and a devilish atrocity of beasts.

The shooting incident, which was openly perpetrated in the conference room district of Panmunjom in a broad daylight, clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, their lackeys, are an arch-enemy which cannot live with us under the same sky and in the territory of our fatherland.

While paying lip service to their interest in peace in Korea and in North-South dialogue, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets do not really welcome the creation of an atmosphere for talks and the easing of tension in Korea.

Occupying half of our fatherland, the U.S. imperialists are keeping a vigilant eye out for an opportunity to invade the whole of Korea. The puppets are actively following the U.S. imperialists, clamoring about the establishment of war preparedness for certain victory in the initial stage of war and about the securing of combat capabilities superior to the North.

Unless the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique get rid of the reckless attitude of confrontation of strength, there is no guarantee that such a devilish provocative act and a bloody disaster will not occur again. The criminal act of having mercilessly murdering personnel of our side cannot be tolerated. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must punish the criminals and apologize for their crime.

With burning hostility, our guards of the People's Army are watching every move and act of the wretches. Blood should be repaid with blood. If the wretches continue to run wild with indiscretion, hundred-fold and thousand-fold retaliatory strike will be meted out. The enemy must not indiscriminately run wild.

#### NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK280415 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 27 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 28 November commentary: "Those Who Have Perpetrated Provocations Will Be Unable To Avoid Responsibility"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are engrossed in a base and false propaganda campaign to distort the truth of the barbarous butchery they have committed at the conference site in Panmunjom and to shirk responsibility for this incident. Picking a quarrel with us, the victim of the firing incident at Panmunjom, at a meeting of publishers and editors of newspapers and broadcasting agencies in South Korea held on 26 November, puppet Chon Tu-hwan made abusive remarks, saying that someone is destructive and unconscientious. Before this, referring to the firing incident at the same site on 26 November, the fellow holding the title of the minister of culture and public information slandered us by saying that no one can tell where the North will commit provocations. He said in a statement on 24 November that we have violated the Armistice Agreement and threatened an atmosphere of dialogue. This defies reason. These are also the remarks of a thief, fearing his crime.

It was the puppets' security guards who fired guns in the incident. It was our side's security personnel who were killed and injured in the incident. The world knows that the assaulters are the puppets and the victims are our side's personnel. When the firing incident occurred, the puppets expanded and escalated the firing at our side by introducing scores of additional armed personnel into the Joint Security Area. This is the truth of the incident. Our side's personnel did not assault their opposite side; they acted only to protect a tourist and to rescue wounded security personnel. Nevertheless, they murdered our side's personnel at [word indistinct]. This is willful act.

At a time when a curtain of dialogue has been raised at the conference site in Panmunjom to improve and develop stalemated relations between the North and the South and when the people at home and abroad hope that the dialogue, which has been arranged between the North and the South after a long interval, will be connected with the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, an act of provoking a firing incident and murdering our side's personnel is a willful maneuver to rupture the dialogue.

The South Korean puppets are now facing the mass struggle of students and people of all walks of life who are demanding democratic rights and freedom and the country's peaceful reunification.

The brunt of the struggle is focused on the Democratic Justice Party, the private party of Chon Tu-hwan who is engrossed in fascism and division. The struggle is dealing severe blows at the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is trying to readjust the fascist dictatorial system and desires to achieve long-term power with the so-called general election of early next year at hand.

Facing a crisis created by the increased ardent desire for reunification among the people, the puppets are trying to use the recent incident to divert elsewhere the eyes of the people and to extricate themselves from a predicament. Having sought a breakthrough in a crisis created by an adventurous policy, they have touched up firing incidents at Panmunjom and used them for their impure political aim. Whenever ruling crises have deepened in South Korea, the puppets, while misleading public opinion by concocting provocative anticommunist incidents, have maneuvered to overcome ruling crisis. This has been their hackneyed method.

In April 1967, the South Korean puppets fired at our side's civil administrative police members who were performing routine patrol duty in our side's Demilitarized Zone east of Panmunjom and killed five of them and injured one. This was aimed at diverting the attention of people at home and abroad from the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle which had been stepped up among the South Korean students and people following the visit to South Korea of Johnson in the fall of the previous year. The provocative 18 August incident at Panmunjom in 1976 was the result of their maneuvers to justify the occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and suppress the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet fighting spirit which had increased in South Korea following the adoption of the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly calling for withdrawing U.S. forces from South Korea.

Those who have concocted an incident have slandered us by showing a documentary film on the scene of collision and by concocting explanations. This shows that an incident has been concocted in accordance with a plan which was formulated carefully in advance. The recent firing incident was not an exception in this regard. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to perpetuate division and fulfill a wild desire for long-term power by strengthening anticommunist confrontation rackets in South Korea by touching up another Panmunjom incident, by suppressing the anti-U.S. and antifascist fighting spirit of the South Korean students and people, and by maintaining the tottering fascist dictatorial system. The puppets' frantic kicking up of anticommunist and war rackets by groundlessly picking a quarrel with us over the introduction of weapons and over a posture for an all-out surprise attack and for southward invasion, and by spreading a theory on a crisis in 1988 -- a theory that the period from the present to 1988 when the presidential term of the dictator will expire is one during which there will be the great danger of southward invasion -- can only be explained by this. The puppets need such a shield to use it as an excuse that another term of rule by them is necessary.

Facts clearly show that the South Korean puppets are executors who have threatened peace and intensified tension by committing a butchery in broad daylight at the conference site in Panmunjom. It is our invariable stand and policy to solve questions concerning the country's peace and the reunification question through dialogue and negotiations. As for the recent incident, we did not pointedly denounce the South Korean side in the initial stage, proceeding from good will in order to advance dialogue. Nevertheless, they maneuvered to shirk responsibility for the incident onto us. Having touched up a provocative firing incident at the conference site in Panmunjom -- a place of North-South dialogue -- the puppets have slandered us with this incident as momentum and fanned the sentiment of confrontation. This proves that although they have come to the site of dialogue, giving in to pressure at home and abroad, they are not interested in dialogue from the beginning, and that they have tried to rupture this dialogue from the beginning.

Because of the grave provocation committed by the South Korean puppet clique, the strained situation of our country, which has constantly portended the danger of war, has been strained further and a grim atmosphere has been created at Panmunjom to the extent that we cannot hold North-South dialogue free from care. The South Korean puppet clique must take total responsibility for this. Having intensified tension by touching up a provocative incident, it has raved that it is interested in dialogue. If it is interested in dialogue, it should, first of all, stop the provocations which destroy the dialogue atmosphere, clamorously babbling about dialogue while willfully intensifying tension brazen.

The South Korean puppets should, first of all, apologize for the crime of murdering our side's security personnel at the conference site in Panmunjom, should severely punish the murderers, and should take a responsible step to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. We will judge them not by their words but by their deeds.

The ringleader of the firing incident at Panmunjom is the U.S. imperialists who, occupying South Korea, have been engrossed in aggression and implementing a policy of war. If the U.S. imperialists had not threatened peace in Korea and hindered the country's reunification by sitting astride South Korea, the recent incident would not have occurred.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggression are the source of all the national disasters of our people and are decisive obstacles to peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. If they want to basically solve the Korean question, the U.S. imperialist aggressors should respond to our proposal for a tripartite meeting to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to provide a guarantee for peace, and they should stop implementing a policy of war and maneuvers of division, and withdraw from South Korea without delay.

#### PAPER REBUKES DEFENSE MINISTER'S REMARKS

SK270847 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0920 GMT 26 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 26 November commentary: "Confrontation Rackets Which Will Intensify Tension"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets recently held a meeting of major commanders of all the Armed Forces. While wickedly slandering and defiling our peace-loving effort as a disguised peace offensive at this meeting, the puppet defense minister called for the maintenance of superior military capability by the South Korean puppet armed forces over the North and for combat-readiness aimed at guaranteeing victory in the initial stage of war. He then regarded this as a most preferential task. This is a brazen agitation for confrontation and a deliberate maneuver to create an atmosphere of war and intensify tension.

They are trying to justify their provocative military acts by making preposterous remarks that we have taken a posture for an overall surprise attack and for southward invasion. A preposterous South Korean radio report on 22 November that we have increased offensive military capability is an expression of this.

With our delivery of relief goods to the flood-stricken people in South Korea as a starting point, a curtain of dialogue has been raised since the middle of November to improve relations between the North and the South and to restore the severed ties between the people. The contact and dialogue between the North and the South were arranged at the initial proposal of our side to solve the Korean question peacefully.



When all Korean people and the people of the world hope that a favorable phase for national unity and for peaceful reunification will be opened through such contact and dialogue, accelerating war preparations by picking a quarrel with us, the counterpart in dialogue, and attempting to persistently assume an attitude of North-South confrontation is an unfavorable act designed to destroy the atmosphere of dialogue which has been created after a long interval.

A surprise attack on the South is a fiction concocted by those who do not want peace and peaceful reunification in Korea and is a stereotyped excuse which the puppets have made whenever they have put impetus to increasing military capability in South Korea.

The threat of aggression comes not from the North but from the South. Since our delivery of relief goods, a division of puppet army troops have, in fact, moved to middle sector of the frontline and large-scale offensive tactical exercises, such as joint amphibious, integrated air, and commando-infiltration guerrilla exercises, have been staged. A few days ago, a unit of the puppet army staged a tactical exercise in cooperation with artillery units, taking a perfect offensive posture. Thus, it has fanned war zeal. This unit committed grave armed provocations against our outpost within the Demilitarized Zone in the east sector of the frontline. This provocative military act was committed against the northern side without exception.

Acts of calling for increasing military capability and for assuming combat-readiness for winning sure victory in the initial stage of war are based on a surprise attack on us.

While clamorously babbling about dialogue in words only, they have not stopped for even a day kicking up anticommunist and war rackets behind the scene. Together with the U.S. imperialists, they unhesitatingly committed the bestial and barbarous act of brutally murdering our side's personnel within the conference site at Panmunjom -- the place of dialogue. This is not an attitude of dialogue but of confrontation. The clamorous babbling about superiority over the North by the puppet minister of defense is the revelation of a hidden intention to confront us with strength.

Their fanning of the sentiment of confrontation and war is a maneuver to divert the feelings of admiration for the northern half of the republic and the desire for the fatherland's reunification, which have increased among the South Korean people with our relief work proceeding from love for the fellow countrymen as momentum, and the fighting spirit of students against fascism and for democratization.

A policy of strength will only strain the situation on the Korean peninsula and cause a military collision. If the puppets destroy an atmosphere of dialogue by kicking up confrontation and war rackets, they will only challenge the desire of the people for reunification, will be unable to avoid denunciation, and will have to bear total responsibility for the consequence.

The South Korean puppet clique should stop the reckless war rackets they have kicked up with an attitude of strength and behave discreetly.

#### FRIENDSHIP MEETING WITH MONGOLIA HELD 27 NOV

SK280357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA) -- The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association organised a friendship meeting on the evening of November 27 on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Present there were Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance and chairman of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Pak Yong-pae, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People and vice-chairman of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association; and other personages concerned.

Invited there were Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Perenleyn Urjinhundeb and his embassy officials and the members of the visiting delegation of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association headed by Dabaagiyn Dashdobdon, chairman of the association and chairman of the State Committee on Physical Culture and Sports.

Speeches were made at the meeting which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Prior to the meeting, the attendants appreciated the feature film "The Way Too Far".

#### SUCCESSFUL OAU SUMMIT CONFERENCE DISCUSSED

SK232321 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today hails the success of the 20th Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Organisation of African Unity recently held in Addis Ababa. The conference clearly showed the daily growing enthusiasm of the African people to consolidate the national independence and build a new independent and prosperous Africa by concerted efforts against all manner of domination and subjugation, the daily observes.

The conference witnessed the spirit of unity and solidarity rising among the OAU member nations, the paper says, and continues:

Although a series of complex problems cropped up at the conference a large majority of delegates maintained the stand of strengthening the unity and took joint steps concerning many issues.

Measures were discussed to overcome the existing socio-economic crisis in African countries and attain economic independence and positive agreements reached at the conference. It is another success of the conference.

The conference manifested the resolutions to take every possible effective step to put an end to the imperialists' plunder in African countries, deliver them from economic crisis, develop their economy and achieve economic independence.

The attendants of the conference resolved to fight resolutely against apartheid and render all forms of assistance to the national liberation movements and frontline states.

They expressed firm solidarity with the Arab countries and Palestinian people in their just struggle for retaking their lost rights and occupied lands and scathingly denounced the imperialists for zealously backing the racists and Israeli aggressors.

The African people will certainly realise their common ideal and purpose by their concerted efforts.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH NORTH PROPOSED FOR 17 JAN

SK280320 Seoul YONHAP in English 0316 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 28 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Responding to North Korea's unilateral postponement "until next year" of the second round of inter-Korean economic talks, South Korea proposed Wednesday to hold the meeting on Jan 17.

On Tuesday, North Korea notified the South of its decision to put off the meeting, which had been scheduled for Dec. 5 at the truce village of Panmunjom, without specifying a new date. The North cited "an unfavorable atmosphere" at the truce village, claiming South Korea was responsible for a recent shooting incident there.

A firefight, which was set off by the defection of a Soviet tourist across the Military Demarcation Line in the truce village last Friday, left one South Korean security guard and three North Koreans dead and an American soldier and a North Korean wounded.

Kim Ki-hwan, South Korea's chief delegate to the talks, said in a telephone message to his North Korean counterpart, Yi Song-nok, that he "deeply regrets" the North Korean decision to postpone the meeting and the distortion of the facts about the incident.

Kim emphasized, "It is an undeniable fact that the North Korean security guards triggered the Panmunjom shooting incident by opening fire first in our territory after crossing the Military Demarcation Line."

Kim pointed out that the North's postponement of the inter-Korean economic talks by exaggerating the Panmunjom incident is a "betrayal of the 60 million Korean people's ardent hope for the success of the talks."

"If the North has a real intention to make the inter-Korean economic talks successful, it should respect the date agreed between the two sides as a matter of course," Kim said. Kim added that the Panmunjom incident should not damage the smooth proceeding of the inter-Korean economic talks.

In the first round of the talks, held on Nov. 15 at the truce village, about one month after South Korea proposed the meeting, the two Koreas agreed to continue the talks at Panmunjom for the time being and to hold them alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang when progress is made.

The two sides, however, failed to reach an accord on agenda for the talks because the South called for inter-Korean trade to precede joint ventures and other economic cooperation while the North insisted on things being the other way around.

Paper Encourages Dialogue

SK280133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Illusion Over Panmunjom"]

[Text] Despite the rapprochement moves afoot between the South and North, the situation on the Korean peninsula apparently remains as precarious as ever. The Panmunjom gun battle last Friday over a defecting Russian was just one reminder of the precariousness.



Moreover, the North Korean provocation came at a time when reports, one after another, have noted Pyongyang's reinforcement of its offensive posture along the truce line.

Such circumstances bring us the formidable job of having to insure security while pursuing rapprochement with the Pyongyang regime to ease tension on the peninsula. Considering North Korea's hitherto actions against us, such as the Rangoon massacre, we are not emotionally inclined to be conciliatory, but we have to talk to the northern communists in order to establish peace on the peninsula. That requires patience on our part.

As President Chon Tu-hwan said Monday, we should be realistic in dealing with the northern communists. He said that the inter-Korean dialogue would succeed only when South Korea engages in the talks on the basis of national consolidation and of superiority in strength.

In the president's estimate, the gap in strength between the South and North will further widen to a 6:1 ratio in 1988 in favor of Seoul. President Chon believes that the North would be unable to provoke the South thereafter. The period until that time, therefore, is an important one, during which we should not allow North Korea to be tempted to invade us.

In order to insure ourselves against any North Korean aggressive attempts and help promote the South-North dialogue, we should be more security-minded in keeping with a realistic perspective. Otherwise, we may play into the hands of the Pyongyang communists whose posture typically alternates between smiles and violent tactics.

At this juncture, we share the view of Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chin-hui who cautioned against "illusion and unrealistic optimism" on the prospects of recently resumed dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang. As Yi said, the nation should not become pessimistic or passive, nor optimistic with hasty expectations.

The imperative for South and North Korean to talk with each other to ease tension on the peninsula is pressing. We cannot afford to spoil any of the precious opportunities. This ardent desire of ours, however, should in no way be abused by the other side. A cool-headed sense of reality is in order to prevent it.

To have the northern communists really interested in practical dialogue, we must maintain a popular consensus on South-North affairs. Doing so will be one sure way of preventing Pyongyang from making misjudgments that would lead them to pursue their ulterior aims only.

We must guard against being tempted to hastily interpret the renewed inter-Korean contacts as a sign of reduced tension. Likewise, we should guard against regarding any limited exchanges between the divided halves as a real open-door policy on Pyongyang's part. Worth citing are Minister Yi's remarks that "if dialogue is to be carried on as a formality while not supported by strong self-reliance, it would only result in bringing about another crisis rather than solving the problem."

We stand behind Yi's renewed proposal to the North to start inter-Korean cultural exchanges that would involve joint researches and exchange of exhibitions in archeology and art history. Under the exchange, if realized, both sides could cooperate in preserving traditional culture and language in addition to excavating and studying historical relics.

Considering the homogeneity of the Korean people, such cultural exchange is more than welcome. This would surely prove useful for preserving the Koreans' integrity, thus stimulating the awareness of having to reunify the divided peninsula.

North Korea is called upon to join in our sincere efforts to make the inter-Korean talks successful so as to benefit both sides. For this purpose, they should abandon behaviors that would make people think otherwise.

SPORTS OFFICIAL: USSR HOPES TO ATTEND OLYMPICS

SK280745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] New York, Nov. 27 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The 1988 Seoul Olympics will be a great event, without massive boycotting or absenteeism, and the olympic movement will restore unity, harmony and friendship among the nations on that occasion, South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho said here yesterday.

Addressing a seminar at the Sixth International Sports Summit, Yi said he expects 156 countries from the world to participate in the Seoul Games.

Many countries with which South Korea has no diplomatic relations have expressed their willingness to come to Seoul in 1988, the minister said in his keynote speech.

Yi said the remark of Marat Gramov, the head of the Soviet Olympic Committee, on Soviet willingness to hold direct negotiations with Seoul over Soviet participation in 1988 suggests that the communist country hopes to participate at Seoul. Gramov reportedly told a Japanese politician that his country intends to directly negotiate with South Korea.

Yi said the government and people of South Korea are exerting all their power to make the 1988 Olympics an epoch-making event. "The Seoul Olympics will be a historic event through which the confidence of the Korean people will be confirmed," he said.

He added that the North Korean sports delegation will meet with all conveniences if they come to Seoul in 1988.

World sport leaders and sporting goods makers attended the seminar, designed to promote sports.

Yi will have contacts here with officials of three U.S. TV networks -- the American Broadcasting Cos., the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System -- to discuss the sale of television rights for the 1988 Olympics.

BURMESE OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN SEOUL FOR VISIT

SK210124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] U Kyaw Khaing, director general of the Department for Burmese Missions Abroad of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Seoul yesterday for a six-day visit. The first Burmese official to visit here after the North Korean bomb attack in Rangoon in October last year, he will call on Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyung and meet with other officials today. They will discuss ways to promote bilateral cooperation and friendship.

Khaing, who served as deputy minister for labor and ambassador to the United States and the Soviet Union, will receive a briefing on Korea's economy at the Economic Planning Board.

After laying a wreath at a monument for the 17 South Korea victims of the bomb attack in Imjingak, he will tour the truce village of Panmunjom. During the remainder of the visit, he will inspect industrial facilities.

He is being accompanied by three other Burmese Foreign Ministry officials. The three are U Ba Yin, director of the Department for Burmese Mission Abroad; U Lu Maw, director of the Southeast Asian Division; and U Hla Pe Phan working in the Foreign Ministry's office.

#### Yi Receiver Delegation

SK211403 Seoul YONHAP in English 1317 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong thanked Burma Wednesday for its "prompt and neutral" handling of the Oct. 9, 1983, Rangoon bombing that killed 17 Korean dignitaries, including four Cabinet ministers.

The words of thanks came at a meeting with U Kyaw Khaing, director general of the department for Burmese Missions Abroad, and three other Burmese officials, now in Seoul for a six-day visit.

Yi also thanked the Burmese officials for their government's submission of a detailed report on the incident to the United Nations General Assembly this fall, a ministry official said.

The foreign minister explained in detail to the Burmese officials the ongoing inter-Korean contacts to open economic exchanges with North Korea and to reunite dispersed family members in South and North Korea.

The Burmese officials said the Burmese National Council will decide on the execution date for the two North Korean agents implicated for the bombing.

They gave high ratings to the Korean Government for its efforts to ease tensions between the two Koreas by leading the ongoing inter-Korean contacts to a success, the official said.

#### Stronger Relations Sought

SK220302 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Korea will seek to rejuvenate and strengthen bilateral relations with Burma in the future, especially in the economic sector, Foreign Minister Yi Won-Kyong told four visiting officials of the Burmese Foreign Ministry yesterday.

The first official delegation from Burma since the Oct. 9 bombing incident in Rangoon was headed by Director General U Kyaw Khaing of the Department for Burmese Mission Abroad, the Foreign Ministry, who was Burmese ambassador to the United States and the Soviet Union. He was a member of the Burmese Government's committee for the enquiry of the bomb attack which determined that the terrorist attack was plotted and carried out by North Koreans.

Sources at the Foreign Ministry said that exchange of experts would be pushed ahead in the areas of construction, computer and electronic industries. Burmese skilled workers will be trained in industrial plants in Korea, the sources said.

#### DJP INTRUDERS REQUEST FORMAL COURT TRIALS

SK280121 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] The 186 students referred to summary courts in connection with their intrusion into the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party on Nov. 14 requested formal court trial yesterday, not submitting to the results of the summary trials. They were given detention terms ranging from 10 to 29 days by summary courts on Nov. 20. They were learned to be legally represented by nine lawyers affiliated with the Council for the Promotion of Democratization including lawyer Pak Chan-chong, chairman of the human rights committee of the council, an opposition activists' body.

The police authorities did not allow them to see the student detainees on several occasions and some school officials urged their students to quit the legal procedures calling for formal court trials, the lawyers said. Despite the appeal for the formal legal procedures, the students will not be freed until Nov. 29 under the 10-day detention order given to them by the summary courts.

In addition to the 186 students, 19 were arrested and seven others were put on the wanted list, but 60 others were released after over 100 hours of police custody for their group activities in the ruling party headquarters. Meanwhile, police referred to the Seoul District Prosecution five of the 19 students arrested in connection with the Nov. 14 intrusion into the DJP headquarters. The five are Yi Ki-ho, 21, Miss Sim Chong-hye, 21, Yi Hye-yong, 23; all seniors at Songgyungwan University, Miss Sin Chun-yong, 22, a senior at Yonsei University, and Kim Sun-tak, 21, a junior at Yonsei.

#### DKP To Defend DJP Intruders

SK280125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Nov 84 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The main opposition Democratic Korea Party has decided to mobilize its eight lawmakers concurrently practising law to defend the students accused of the illegal break-in at the ruling Democratic Justice Party Headquarters. The DKP's defense team was organized at the instruction of party president Rep. Yu Chi-song, according to Rep. Kim Mun-suk, chairman of the party human rights protection committee, yesterday.

Monday, 23 parents of the 19 arrested students visited the DKP headquarters to appeal to the party leaders for their help in getting their children's "release at an early date." But, there was no leading member, including party head Rep. Yu, in the building at that time, and Rep. So Chong-yul, chief of General Affairs Bureau, met them for about an hour. He told them, "The DKP is making efforts to see the arrested students released soon, and we will urge the government to do so in the Education-Information Committee to be held Wednesday."

Then, a representative of the parents said, "We were blocked even at the foot of the gate of the ruling Democratic Justice party building. But, the DKP welcomed us and shared our concern about our children. We really thank the DKP."



USSR DELEGATION ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

## Dolgikh, Chea Sim Speeches

BK231329 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0507 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Nov (SPK) — The USSR Embassy in Phnom Penh hosted a dinner on the evening of 21 November in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, now on a visit to Kampuchea. Invited to the dinner were Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission; Chey Sophon, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission; Kim Yin, member of the KPRP Central Committee; Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and many deputies. Thongpen Souklaseng, Lao ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and Nguyen Hoa, acting charge d'affaires of Vietnam to Kampuchea, also responded to the invitation.

Speaking on this occasion, Vladimir I. Dolgikh, expressed satisfaction with the successes that the Kampuchean people determined to put into practice the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress on the construction of the fundamental bases for socialism have achieved in almost every sector. He expressed his elation at seeing the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea grow constantly on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and reiterated the all-round support and assistance of the Soviet Union to Kampuchea. He also praised the fraternal solidarity of the three Indochinese countries which, he believed, is indispensable to the defense of their revolutionary gains and to the preservation of peace in the region.

After pointing out the cause of the current tension in the world that is precisely the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and laying stress on the efforts made by the Soviet Union in warding off the danger of a nuclear war, he expressed his conviction that the fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and the PRK will further develop in the interest of the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples and in favor of peace in the world.

For his part, Chairman Chea Sim highly appreciated the result of the visit by the Soviet delegation, calling it a precious contribution to the consolidation of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

Chea Sim stressed the important role played by the Soviet Union within the socialist community in maintaining peace, independence, freedom, and progress of the world's peoples against the aggressive policy to convey his best wishes for good health and successes to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [sentence as received]

On the same evening, the art troupe of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture also performed in honor of the delegation.

## Departure 22 Nov

BK220534 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Phnom Penh for home at 1000 today after a successful 3-day official friendship visit to the PRK.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; female Comrade Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Kim Yin, member of the KPRP Central Committee and director general of the Kampuchean Television and Radio; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and many other National Assembly members, ministers, deputy ministers, cadres, personnel, and workers as well as a large number of Phnom Penh residents. Also on hand at the airport were Comrade Oleg Bostorin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Thongpeng Souklaseng, LPDP ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Nguyen Hoa, acting charge d'affaires of the SRV Embassy to the PRK; and many personnel from the Soviet Embassy in Kampuchea.

#### Joint Communiqué

BK231140 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0528 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Nov (SPK) -- A joint communiqué was issued in Phnom Penh today at the end of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Kampuchea. Following is the full text of the joint communiqué.

At the invitation of the National Assembly of the PRK, a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade V.I. Dolgikh, member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, paid an official friendship visit to Kampuchea from 20 to 22 November, 1984. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was granted an audience by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK.

The delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the dead. The Soviet parliamentarians visited some economic and social establishments of Kampuchea as well as the monuments of ancient Khmer architecture -- Angkor Wat. They met with representatives of the masses, workers collectives, youth, and students. The cordial welcome accorded everywhere to the Soviet representatives constitutes an expression of the feelings of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet held a talk with the delegation of the PRK National Assembly led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly.

During the talk, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and complete unanimity of viewpoints, there was an exchange of opinion on the questions of the future development of Kampuchean-Soviet relations and of deepening the cooperation between the National Assembly of the PRK and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Some current international issues, including the situation in Southeast Asia, were also examined.

The Soviet representatives highly appreciated the Kampuchean people's success won under the leadership of the KPRP in eliminating the aftermath of the bloody Pol Pot regime, in the reconstruction and development of the national economy, in founding the bases for socialism on Kampuchean soil, and in the implementation of the Fourth KPRP Congress' resolutions.

On behalf of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of the entire Soviet people, the Soviet delegation wished the National Assembly and people of the PRK new successes in socio-economic construction and the consolidation of Kampuchea's people's power progressing step by step toward socialism.

The Kampuchean delegation expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its disinterested internationalist aid to People's Kampuchea in achieving the goals of economic, social, and cultural development; safeguarding national independence; and strengthening the PRK's position in the international arena.

The Kampuchean leaders highly appreciated the achievements of the Soviet Union in every sector and wished the Soviet people new successes in the future in perfecting their advanced socialist society.

The delegations of the supreme organs of power of the PRK and USSR expressed their satisfaction at the staunchness of the friendship and all-around cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and confirmed their mutual desire to develop and deepen them further, in conformity with the spirit of the Kampuchea-Soviet declaration of 5 February 1980.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet once again confirmed the principled line of the USSR, which consists of giving fraternal Kampuchea all-round support for the cause of building a new society and consolidating the gains of the revolution.

The delegations agreed on further developing the bonds between the National Assembly of the PRK and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in various fields and on closely cooperating in the struggle against imperialism and reaction for peace, freedom, and the independence of the peoples.

During the exchanges of views on international issues, the two delegations expressed their deep concern at the sharp deterioration of the international situation because of the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism. Washington's continued intensification of the arms race, the imperialist ambitions, the pretenses to dictate its will to the world from a position of strength -- all of these are contrary to the interests of the peoples and increase the danger of a nuclear war.

The delegations of the PRK National Assembly and USSR Supreme Soviet voiced support for averting from mankind the danger of a global nuclear catastrophe, for ending the arms race with the shortest delay, for the nonproliferation of nuclear arms, for a complete and total cessation of their testing, for a freeze on nuclear weapons and their future reduction until they are completely eliminated and for a ban on chemical weapons and voiced opposition to the militarization of outer space and the policy of state terrorism toward the socioeconomic regimes of other states. The delegations of the PRK National Assembly and USSR Supreme Soviet stressed that the peace-loving forces have before them a task of great importance -- to give a firm response to the aggressive intentions of imperialism, to favor the consolidation of peace, and not to accept a global military conflict.

The Kampuchean delegation confirmed its full support for the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the constructive proposals advanced by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, aimed at easing the international situation, curbing the arms race, and preventing nuclear war, which is a realistic way of solving important international issues.

The two delegations expressed their constant support for the struggle of the peoples who are still suffering from the yoke of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The two sides confirmed their full support for the Afghan people's struggle to defend their revolutionary gains and demanded an end to the undeclared war waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They resolutely condemned the armed provocations of U.S. imperialism against Cuba and Nicaragua and its interference in El Salvador and the aggression of Israel, supported by Washington, in the Middle East.



They stressed the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, against the arms race and for the establishment of international economic relations on the principles of fairness and equality in rights and highly appreciated India's role as the president of the Nonaligned Movement. The importance of the movement of the nonaligned countries has been clearly demonstrated during the settlement of various outstanding international problems.

During the exchanges of views on the situation in Asia and the Pacific, the representatives of the supreme organs of power of the PRK and USSR resolutely condemned the efforts being made by the United States to build up its military presence in the region for the purpose of expanding its interference in the internal affairs of the states located in this part of the world, involving Asian countries in the global strategy of U.S. imperialism, and forming a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military-political alliance. The sides consider that the realization of the known proposals of the USSR, of the Mongolian People's Republic, and of the three Indochinese countries -- including the elaboration of confidence-building measures in the Far East -- will contribute to the normalization of the situation in Asia and the Pacific.

The participants in the talks were of the opinion that the seriousness of the situation in Southeast Asia is provoked by the unceasing interference by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism in the internal affairs of this region; by their attempts on the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos; and by their efforts to pit these countries against the ASEAN states.

The delegations expressed the conviction that the elimination of tension in Southeast Asia and the creation of an atmosphere of trust and good-neighborliness will respond to the interests of security in Asia and the rest of the world.

In this connection, the Soviet delegation stated its support for the constructive initiatives of the PRK, put forward jointly with the SRV and LPDR and aimed at arranging for a political dialogue among the states of the region and at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. The USSR hails the unshakable consolidation of the fraternal friendship and cohesiveness among the PRK, SRV, and LPDR, which is one of the decisive conditions for the fruitful accomplishment of the tasks of socioeconomic development and defense of the revolutionary gains of the Indochinese peoples.

The delegations of the PRK National Assembly and USSR Supreme Soviet firmly condemned the attempts to use the United Nations as a cover for interference in the internal affairs of the PRK and supported the return to the PRK of its legal seat in this international organization.

The Kampuchean and Soviet delegations expressed their profound satisfaction at the results of their talks. The exchange of viewpoints confirmed the total convergence of opinion of the representatives of the PRK and USSR supreme organs of power on all questions discussed. They are convinced that the official friendship visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Kampuchea will effectively contribute to the development of relations of fraternal friendship between the USSR and the PRK. The Soviet delegation expressed sincere gratitude to the Kampuchean side for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded it during its stay in Kampuchea and during the meetings with the leaders of the party and state and the mass representatives of the country.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet delegation invited a parliamentary delegation of Kampuchea to pay a visit to the USSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

LEADERS GREET USSR ON ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

BK070716 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0504 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Nov SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent their warm congratulations to their Soviet counterpart on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In the message to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Kampuchean leaders wrote:

The Great October Revolution constitutes a historic event of resounding world significance. Crowned with brilliant successes, it opened a new era for mankind's progress toward the construction of socialism, particularly the construction of a classless society free from oppression of man by man.

The great achievements won by the Soviet party, government, and people in the construction and defense of Lenin's fatherland result from a persistent struggle full of unprecedented sacrifices of the Soviet people under the just leadership of the CPSU. We enthusiastically acclaim and pledge to follow the directives of the Great October Revolution.

We highly appreciate the internal and external policy of the Soviet Union, which is working tirelessly in a struggle to save mankind from the danger of nuclear war for the cause of lasting peace and international security.

We take the opportunity of this occasion to renew our gratitude to the Soviet party, government, and people for their continual moral as well as material assistance to the Kampuchean people, especially at a time when they encounter difficulties in the construction and defense of the country progressing toward socialism.

The message ended with best wishes for good health and many great successes to the Soviet leaders in their noble tasks in the interests of the two peoples.

On the same occasion, Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, also sent a message of greetings to his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko.

Chea Sim Greetings Message

BK081242 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 8 -- Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has extended warmest greetings to Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, and Avgust Eduardovich Voss, respectively presidents of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (Nov 7).

Chairman Chea Sim, in his message, hailed the brilliant successes of the heroic Soviet people in defending and building communism. These, he said, are particularly significant for consolidating the strength and stability of the socialist community, a main factor to guarantee peace, security and social progress in the world.

On behalf of the National Assembly and the people of Kampuchea, Chea Sim expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and people of the Soviet Union for their timely and comprehensive assistance and support to the just cause of defending and advancing the People's Republic of Kampuchea towards socialism.

He also wished the ties of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two legislative bodies and peoples further development and consolidation in the interests of peace.

On the same occasion, Mean Saman, president of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea, also sent her greetings to the Soviet Women's Committee.

SON SANN SAID TO URGE SRV TO JOIN PEACE TALKS

BK260139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Democratic Kampuchea Prime Minister Son Sann yesterday urged Vietnam to come to the negotiating table to settle the Kampuchean conflict in accordance with UN resolutions.

Son Sann, who is also head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), yesterday visited an evacuation site, about five kilometres southwest of the embattled Nong Chan camp, which now houses some 20,000 refugees.

He told the refugees that he had decided to visit them after he learned that Vietnamese forces had attacked Nong Chan.

In an interview with the BANGKOK POST, Son Sann accused Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of being untrustworthy. He pointed out that every time Mr Thach made a peace overture, Vietnamese troops would attack his people.

Citing Mr Thach's peace talk offer in March this year, he said that less than a month later Ampil was attacked. He also pointed out that the attack on Nong Chan followed Mr Thach's peace overture during a recent visit to Tokyo. "So when he says he is ready for talks, it means he is ready to attack us," he quipped.

He claimed that Hanoi had suffered high casualties, including one lieutenant-colonel killed, during the attack on Nong Chan and added that the morale of his forces was high. "So long as Vietnam is involved in the Kampuchean conflict, Vietnamese troops will die in dishonour," he said.

Nong Chan camp commander Chea Chhut told the BANGKOK POST that Hanoi will have to move in more reinforcements if it intends to take his camp. But so far, he said, there has been no report of troop reinforcements. He said the nationalist forces had stepped up their flank and rear attacks to disrupt Vietnamese supply lines, causing great difficulty for the Hanoi troops.

He claimed that over 100 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded -- mostly by land-mines planted around his Nong Chan camp and also by rocket-propelled grenades. He also claimed that his troops had stalled the Vietnamese advance toward Nong Chan and had retaken some of the lost territory.

Meanwhile, military sources said that fighting has subsided near Nong Chan with a few sporadic clashes being reported. Five artillery shells, believed fired by the Vietnamese, smashed into Thai soil on Saturday night, but there were no casualties or damages.

PASASON ON U.S. BID TO SET UP ASEAN ARMED BLOC

BK221515 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 22 Nov 84

["Commentary: Washington Attempts To Convert ASEAN Into a Military Bloc" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, November 22 (OANA-KPL) -- The increasing U.S. military activities and unceasing visits of NATO delegations to ASEAN countries have shown that Washington is carrying out a plan to transform ASEAN into a military organisation and a tool for its interventionist policy in Asia and the Pacific, wrote PASASON in a commentary today. The paper quotes foreign sources as reporting that Washington is pursuing its scheme to encourage the ASEAN nations to group themselves into a military and political alliance under the influence of the U.S.A. This move clearly demonstrates the war-mongering nature of the Reagan administration, the paper observed.

It seems, the paper stressed, that R. Reagan is overlooking the bitter failures met by the previous U.S. Administration in their aggressive war in Indochina. At that time, Washington set up the SEATO military organisation in September 1954 and put pressure on several countries in Asia and the Pacific to join it as a security belt against communism. As is well known, the White House's machinations aiming at suppressing all the liberation movements in the region and becoming an international gendarme were ignominiously defeated, and since then many countries in the region have won their liberation war and become sovereign and independent. The Reagan administration has failed to draw lessons from those bitter experiences and is now attempting to revive the defunct SEATO organization and to convert ASEAN into military bloc too.

U.S. officials are pressing for the idea that the U.S. Administration has to do everything in its power and deploy all means at its disposal to preserve its "vital interests" in S-E Asia and the Pacific, the paper noted, adding that Washington's officials and military delegations from various NATO member countries have respectively visited ASEAN countries and tried to promote the selling of sophisticated weapons to them by raising the spectre of a so-called "Vietnamese threat" and saying that the increasing of Soviet naval activities in S-E Asia is a real and direct threat to all the countries in the region.

Despite all these slanders, the paper said, more and more countries in the region have come to realize that the real threat to their region is coming not from Vietnam or the USSR, but from the alliance between U.S. imperialism and Beijing hegemonism and expansionism. That is why, the paper pointed out, the tendency to promote peaceful negotiations between the ASEAN and Indochinese groups of countries is growing. And the world public is giving more and more credit to the proposals put forward by Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea to transform S-E Asia into a region of peace, security, friendship and cooperation, the paper concluded.

USSR'S DOLGIKH SPEAKS AT 19 NOV WELCOME RALLY

BK260612 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Speech 19 November by Vladimir Ivanovich Dolhikh, candidate member of Politburo and secretary of CPSU Central Committee, deputy to USSR Supreme Soviet, and head of Supreme Soviet delegation, delivered at Vientiane rally to welcome delegation -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, respected Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, beloved comrades: The wholehearted welcome accorded the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation in the land of Laos at this rally reflects the cohesion and fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Laos.



We maintain that the atmosphere filled with generosity, sincere friendship, and solicitude that we have seen since the first day of our visit to your country shows great respect for the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. Our delegation would like to convey warm salutations of fraternity from the country of the Great October Revolution, Lenin's birthplace, to you, comrades, and through you to all Lao working people.

Before our delegation left Moscow, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, requested that we bring his best wishes of happiness, welfare, and success in building socialist foundations to the Lao people. We, therefore, take this occasion to extend these best wishes to you, comrades. The exchange of visits between delegations of our two assemblies has become normal practice. It can be said that the success of this visit is beneficial to the development of relations between our two states. Our two countries are situated thousands of kilometers apart, but this distance is no obstruction to our friendship, which is based on common objectives and ideals. The Soviet people feel sympathy with the Lao people who -- under the leadership of their vanguard, the LPRP -- are striving to build a just and democratic society. We are also well aware of the difficulties facing you, comrades, on this path. We understand and **are** sympathetic with the earnest aspirations of the Lao people.

You, comrades, may be well aware of the complexities and difficulties that our country has faced in each step on the road leading to progress. After the Great October Socialist Revolution, Russia had to overcome a civic war, outside aggression, and economic destruction. Thanks to the party's leadership and as a result of labor engaged in a sacrificial spirit, **our** country has been successfully turned into a nation with industries and co-operatives. Great changes have been made in the scientific and cultural fields, and socialist democracy has been established in our country. All these became factors guaranteeing victory in crushing the German fascist aggressors. Twenty million Soviet people had to sacrifice their lives for that victory. The great victory over the fascists -- the victory whose 40th anniversary will be celebrated throughout the world in May 1985 -- and the victory in crushing the Japanese imperialist forces in August 1945 have become an encouragement for the people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to step up their struggle for national and social liberation.

Your republic is still young. The ninth anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR is 2 December 1984. In this short period, however, the Lao revolution has achieved significant success in building socialism. We, together with you, comrades, are elated at the achievements scored by the Lao working people in implementing the resolution of the Third LPRP Congress on social and economic transformation and building socialist foundations. The consistent rice harvest achievements, the livestock-breeding success, and the consistent production in industry have shown the correctness of the party's economic strategy. **They** have helped raise to an ever higher level the party's roles and status and consolidate and strengthen the people's administration. The use of the rich natural resources of Laos in the development of the national economy will bring about beneficial results to the living conditions of the Lao people. Following the Lao revolution, glorious achievements have been scored in developing culture and eradicating illiteracy. At present, each branch of the Lao national economy has its own experienced cadres. This is known as a very significant factor in increasing production.

The successes achieved by the LPDR in the recent past are considered truly great ones. The Lao working people have scored these achievements amid a complicated situation during which the imperialists and international reactionaries have carried out challenges and provocations. You, comrades, have had to spend much money and use much manpower to guarantee public security and to consolidate national defense potentials.

We are convinced that the Lao people will be able to achieve a new, still greater success in building their country and guaranteeing the security and defense of the nation. The factors of victory in the struggle are the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and heroism of the Lao people together with the support and fraternal assistance from various socialist and peace-loving countries, in particular the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other fraternal countries.

The present cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos has covered almost all fields in the political and economical lives of our two countries. The fraternal friendship and coordination between our two peoples have been based on the ideological and political unanimity of the CPSU and the LPRP, which have adhered to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The meeting and talks held on 26 June of this year between Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, have become a significant factor for the further development and strengthening of all-round Soviet-Lao relations. Comrade Konstantin Chernenko has said that the CPSU and the Soviet nation will continue to assist the LPRP and the Lao people in building their new lives. Soviet-Lao cooperation in the economic field has been developed with each passing day. At present, many agreements on the economic, scientific, technological, and cultural fields have bound our two countries together. Various Lao and Soviet organizations have been cooperating in setting up state enterprises, industrial and agricultural establishments, hospitals, and schools in Laos. They are working together to settle the problem of communications and transportation of the republic in order to broaden Laos' potential to produce goods for export. They have completed the construction of the ground satellite station of the intersputnik space communications system.

The cooperation between the two countries has been raised to another level since 1980. The two countries have signed protocols on the coordination of state plans for 1981-85. Our two countries have adopted and are implementing measures to settle the issue of guaranteeing stability in the development of the Lao national economy. This has included the establishment of the construction materials production enterprises and the construction and transportation organizations of the state and the consolidation of the technical and material foundations for the transportation system in Laos. The most important task to be fulfilled in this stage is to do everything possible to consolidate and increase the efficiency of cooperation.

Beloved comrades, the successes achieved by the Soviet people in implementing the resolutions of the 26th congress and the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee are truly great. In the concluding years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, we are marching forward ever faster in both the economic and social fields. Not only the figures, but also the quality of the development of the national economy have been improved. The people's welfare has been raised to a higher level with each passing day. These successes cannot come into being by themselves. They have resulted from the industrious labor of the Soviet people in stepping up the party's activities in the political, organizational, and ideological fields and consolidating the activities of the Supreme Soviet and of the youth and trade union organizations.

To achieve a new goal in developing society, it is necessary to use initiative. Examples of this -- as displayed by the party in settling important issues -- are the studies on and adoption of a food and energy program and the resolution passed by the CPSU Central Committee in its plenary session this October on the approval of a long-term project on soil revitalization and increasing efficiency in the use of soil through irrigation.

In an enthusiastic atmosphere of political and labor movements in our country, preparations have been made for convening the 27th CPSU congress. In various factories or plants and agricultural cooperatives or settlements, emulation campaigns have been widely carried out to score achievements to welcome worthily this significant event in the life of the Leninist party. The CPSU has always paid attention to developing and consolidating socialist democracy, creating necessary conditions for the masses to be able to take part in work that requires initiative and helping each and every civilian participate in social and political life and in state and economic management. The Soviet political establishment serves as the administration of the people. At present, there are over 2.3 million [figure as heard] representatives in the Supreme Soviet. Most of the representatives are workers and farmers who are assigned to perform social administrative work in the Supreme Soviet. The party has always attached special attention to raising the roles and status of the Supreme Soviet in localities and increasing the efficiency and quality of the local Supreme Soviet organizations' activities.

Comrades, we are obliged to translate into reality our plans amidst a complicated situation in the international arena. The danger of war has continued to increase. It is known to all that the cause of the danger is that the aggressive forces of the imperialists, in particular the U.S. imperialists, are carrying out a policy of confrontation toward the socialist and national liberation forces. They have aimed at achieving military superiority so that they can sabotage and subvert the independence of various states and peoples. To reach this goal, the imperialists are stepping up the arms race, pursuing state terrorism, and resorting to blockades and other measures of punishment or barbarous acts of aggression against various freedom-cherishing nations in different parts of the world.

Together with other socialist countries, our Soviet party and state, practicing restraint, are carrying out a Leninist-type policy to safeguard peace in opposition to the aggressive schemes of the imperialists. We are doing everything possible to avert another world war. The latest constructive initiatives recently put forward by our country, together with other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, were prompted by concern for an improvement of the international climate. Examples of the latest proposals put forward by the Soviet Union are that all nuclear powers should assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the obligation which the Soviet Union has already assumed unilaterally; that agreement should be reached on freezing nuclear arsenals; that all nuclear weapons tests should be banned; that the establishment of nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged; that the militarization of space should be prevented; that chemical weapons should be banned and eliminated; and that military activities in the Indian Ocean should be reduced. Washington's reaction to these and other Soviet initiatives, however, is invariably negative.

The new Soviet peace initiatives introduced at the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly -- including those on the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the interests of mankind, and on the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any state action aimed at subverting and sabotaging sociopolitical systems in other states -- are aimed at lessening the present-day tensions in the international situation. The Soviet Union will continue to adhere to a consistent stand on safeguarding peace. We do not threaten anyone nor do we seek military superiority. Our lofty ideal is a world without arms. But, we have no right to allow and shall not allow an enemy to maintain military superiority over us or to break down the existing balance of forces. We are obliged to do so to maintain the security of our country and that of our friends and allies and to ensure world peace.



Together with other fraternal countries, the Soviet Union and the LPDR are energetically struggling to safeguard peace and to end the arms race. The Soviet Union and Laos have maintained the same stand and attitude on all major international issues. Our two countries oppose dangerous schemes of the imperialists and hegemonists and the attempts to turn the Asian Continent into a zone characterized by constant seats of tension and armed conflicts.

In foreign activities, the Soviet Union has attached much importance to the Southeast Asia region, in particular the three Indochinese countries. The Soviet Union fully supports the peace efforts of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, which are struggling for a dialogue with the ASEAN countries for the normalization of the situation in Asia and for the establishment of Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability. Our country consistently supports the line and policies of the three Indochinese states, which aim to enhance their alliance. The lofty principles adhered to by Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea in their relations meet the interests of the peoples of the three countries and take account of the time-honored fine traditions of solidarity and friendship among them. The unity and solidarity of the three Indochinese countries constitute a significant factor for improving the international climate in this part of the world.

The Soviet Union resolutely denounces the provocations conducted by the Thai reactionary circles against the LPDR.

Beloved comrades, at this Soviet-Lao friendship meeting here today, warm words have been expressed for our Leninist party and our country. We would like to thank you, comrades, for these fraternal sentiments. I promise that the CPSU and the Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to enhance and strengthen the fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Laos, to develop the relations between our two countries, to consolidate further and strengthen the unity and solidarity among the various socialist countries, and to promote peace in Southeast Asia and the world. The Soviet people wish the Lao people peace, happiness and prosperity.

Long live Soviet-Lao friendship and cooperation! Long live the LPDR! Long live world peace!

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES MPR, GDR ENVOYS

BK261339 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Vientiane, November 26 (KPL) -- Kaysome Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here separately on November 24 Orsoogiyn Nyamaa and Dieter Doering, respectively Mongolian and GDR ambassadors to Laos, at the end of their diplomatic mission here.

During both cordial meetings, K. Phomvihan, on behalf of the party CC and the Government of the LPDR, congratulated the Mongolian and the GDR ambassadors on the accomplishment of their mission in Laos for development of the friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between Laos and Mongolian and the GDR. The Lao chairman also wished the two ambassadors success in their new mission.

MILITARY HANDLING OF F-16 AFFAIR CRITICIZED

BK260329 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Nov 84 p 4

["Reflections" column by Surin Phitsuwan: "The Need To Learn the Art of the Gentle Approach"]

[Excerpt] Back in January, our military leaders, presumably those of the Air Force, requested a letter of offer for a squadron of highly sophisticated aircraft known as the F-16's. Ostensibly the 16-plane squadron was to defend Thailand's air space against possible aggression from any adversary. A telex message from the American Embassy in Bangkok to the U.S. State Department claimed that "Ambassador Dean and country team strongly support modernisation of Thai Air Force through sale of F-16A/B."

But such a sophisticated weapon system requires more than just the ambassador's endorsement. The Reagan administration could not have made the decision on such a sensitive issue without the consent of the U.S. Congress. While congressional leaders prepared for a hearing on March 28, 1984, the Thai military leaders jumped the gun in Bangkok by announcing that "congressional leaders have been contacted and there is a better than 75 per cent chance of getting their approval."

When news of that claim reached the corridors of congressional office buildings, doubts began to form in the minds of influential members of the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees as to the real purpose of the request for the F-16's. Why should there be a need for a misrepresentation of the truth? Who had contacted whom in Congress, if none of the members of the relevant committees had been aware of the deal prior to that time? What was the reason behind the disinformation?

To find out about the real story, congressional staff members contacted the Royal Thai Embassy in Washington and were given even more astonishing information: Neither the embassy nor the Foreign Ministry had been informed of the negotiations on the F-16 deal. Apparently, the Thai military leaders had decided to keep the matter to themselves and by-passed the normal diplomatic channel. Congressional leaders got even more curious at the lack of coordination and unity of action on such an important national issue.

Meanwhile, back in Thailand, the purchase of the F-16's had snowballed into a serious political conflict of sort. Gen Saiyut Koetphon, who had just retired from the post of the Supreme Commander the previous September, denied that there was any real need for the sophisticated aircraft. Dr Suphachai Phanitchaphak of the Bank of Thailand warned that the Thai economy was in such a critical shape that a more prudent and wiser decision on expensive arms deal should be adopted. The mass media, the academics and the general public began to orchestrate their opposition to the purchase of the extraordinarily expensive weapon system.

Liberal lobbyists in Washington swamped Congress with information claiming that the F-16's would be used as "stepping stone for politicians of questionable commitment to democracy" and that Thailand could not possibly afford the aircraft without more American aid. That led Congressman Stephen Solarz (Democrat-New York) to enquire into the economic capability of Thailand and the suitability of the expensive fighters to Thailand's political situation.

The original target date for the U.S. approval of the sale was June 1984. But the various blunders, the lack of coordination and unity of action within the Thai foreign policy and defence establishments led to a congressional conclusion that a decision should be best postponed until such time when there is a consensus in the Thai policy as to the necessity of the F-16's, and a further demonstration of Thailand's ability to pay for the advanced weapon system.

In the words of Dante B. Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee:  
The sale of the F-16's to Thailand was inappropriate under the existing circumstances.

Such an important and sensitive negotiation should have been conducted with more prudence and care. Much like the music referred to by her majesty the queen, diplomacy is a harmony of many different tones and, much like a delicate flower, it requires a gentle handling. When soldiers went out aggressively in search of their objectives without any appreciation of "flowers, music and gentleness," the country as a whole must pay the price of indignity and embarrassment.

#### PROTEST SENT TO UN OVER VIETNAMESE INCURSIONS

BK271412 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The Thai permanent representative to the United Nations in New York today sent a protest note to inform the UN secretary general of the violation of Thailand's sovereignty by Vietnamese soldiers. It reads:

I have received an instruction from my government to submit to the UN secretary general a protest note to make known the latest armed incursions by Vietnamese forces against the Thai people and in violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. They are as follows:

1. Since Vietnam opened its dry-season offensive on 18 November against the KPRLF base at Nong Chan encampment opposite Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province, artillery shells fired by the Vietnamese soldiers hit Thai territory at Ban Nong Chan, Ban Non Mak Mun, and Ban Khok Sung, in Ta Phraya district, Prachin Buri, resulting in five Thai civilians being seriously wounded and Thai people's property being damaged. Vietnam's attacks also forced over 20,000 Kampuchians to flee into Thailand.

2. On 26 November at 0500 a number of Vietnamese soldiers intruded into Thai territory southwest of Ban Non Mak Mun and clashed with Thai soldiers. One Thai soldier was killed and eight others were wounded.

The Thai Government strongly condemns the act of aggression by the Vietnamese forces, their violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Thai Government reiterates its legitimate right to employ all necessary measures to protect the lives of innocent Thai and Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Thai Government wants the Vietnamese Government to exercise restraint and end its armed aggression against Thailand. The Vietnamese Government is held responsible for the consequences of its action.

I request that the UN secretary general circulate the text of this note as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.

#### GAS MASKS FOUND ON DEAD VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS

BK280951 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 28 Nov 84 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers are continuing to attack Khmer Resistance forces at Nong Chan camp opposite Thailand's Ta Phraya District. Our reporter says that fierce fighting began at 2300 on 26 November and continued through 27 November morning. The Khmer resistance forces of Chea Chhut stoutly defended the stronghold.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that the bodies of two Vietnamese soldiers wearing gas masks on their faces were discovered on Thai territory, indicating that chemical weapons are again being deployed against the Khmer resistance forces. Whistles attached to chords were found on the uniforms worn by the dead Vietnamese soldiers, indicating that they were unit leaders. The Vietnamese soldiers were believed killed during the recent intrusion into Thailand.

POLISH DIPLOMAT BASED IN HANOI 'MISSING'

BK280139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] A Polish diplomat based in Vietnam has disappeared in Thailand, Poland's ambassador in Bangkok said yesterday. Stanislaw Wachlawski, a second secretary in the Hanoi embassy, has been missing since November 16 when he was scheduled to return to Vietnam, Ambassador Andrzej Majkowski said. Ambassador Majkowski said neither the police nor the Foreign Ministry had any information on Wachlawski's whereabouts.

Sources in the Immigration Department said there was no record of Wachlawski leaving Thailand. "I am very worried about him. Anything could have happened to him -- kidnapping, crimes. He's been gone almost two weeks now," Ambassador Majkowski told newsmen. Western diplomats said Wachlawski had not sought asylum at any embassy.

Police said Wachlawski checked out of the Racha Hotel on Sukhumwit, Soi [lane] Nana where he stayed from November 9 to 15. He was last seen on November 16 by hotel staff who said he got into a car they assumed was to take him to Don Muang Airport.

A spokeswoman at the Polish Embassy said the diplomat was in transit from Warsaw to Hanoi. She said the embassy last saw Wachlawski November 14. When the embassy called the Racha Hotel two days later to remind him to pick up his airline ticket they were advised he had checked out, she said. "We thought maybe he had gone to the airport and had forgotten the ticket, so we went to the airport to look for him," she said. "But we couldn't find him." "We still are waiting for him," she said. "I still have his ticket."



THAI REPORTS OF SRV INCURSIONS REJECTED

OW281135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1107 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The Thai military circles recently spread the news that on 26 November 1984, Vietnamese troops fired heavy artillery shells into Thailand, made encroachments, engaged in clashes, and caused casualties to Thai soldiers at Non Mak Mum hamlet. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY rejects this false news and is authorized to declare that the Thai authorities' slander is aimed at covering up their continuous shelling and violation of Kampuchean territory, which have become serious in recent days.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PAL LOSONCZI'S VISIT

Truong Chinh Talk at Ceremony

BK261138 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Nov 84

["Full text" of speech by Chairman of the SRV Council of State Truong Chinh at 21 November Hanoi ceremony held to receive the "Diamond-Studded Flag" order awarded by Hungary -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President Pal Losonczi, dear comrades and friends: First of all, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] and the state and people of Hungary for this noble award, and to Comrade President Pal Losonczi for his kind words about the people and revolution of Vietnam.

The honor bestowed on me today belongs, first of all, to the glorious CPV, which was founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh. It also belongs to the heroic Vietnamese people who have fought bravely for over half a century for national independence and freedom and have won successive victories over the most brutal imperialist and reactionary forces of the present epoch, and who are today determined to build and defend their beloved socialist homeland, thereby continuing to make worthy contributions to the cause of world revolution. This award is a brilliant symbol of the unshakable solidarity and friendship between our two peoples and a strong source of inspiration encouraging the Vietnamese people to make every effort to successfully implement the important resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress. To be worthy of the noble sentiments and the trust and affection of the Hungarian party, state, and people, our party, state and people pledge to do their utmost to further strengthen the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary so as to actively contribute to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Communist Party, the state, and the people of Vietnam, I would like to convey our heartfelt gratitude to the MSZMP, the state, and the fraternal people of Hungary, especially to esteemed Comrade First Secretary Janos Kadar, for their precious support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

I sincerely wish the Hungarian people many greater successes in building a developed socialist society and in contributing to the defense of peace in Europe and the rest of the world. May the friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples constantly consolidate and develop in line with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the SRV and the Hungarian People's Republic which will be signed here today.

May the socialist community be further consolidated and developed with each passing day. May the international communist and workers movement maintain its solidarity and unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Thank you, Comrade Pal Losonczi, and thank you, comrades.

## Losonczi Banquet Speech

OW211201 Hanoi VNA in English 0941 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 20 -- Pal Losonczi, Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] and head of the visiting Hungarian party and state delegation, delivered a speech at a banquet hosted by State Council President Truong Chinh here yesterday. Follow excerpts of his speech:

"Our current visit to Vietnam aims to promote the international socialist friendship between our two peoples, develop and further enrich our two countries' cooperation in almost all fields of life for the benefit of socialism and of the two peoples.

"During this visit an event of paramount importance in our two countries' relations will take place, i.e., the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The document will open new prospects for our two peoples' cooperation in the interests of the two countries, the socialist community and of social progress. It will reflect our common desire to continue working actively to defend the international positions of socialism.

"We have been following with deep sympathy your efforts aimed at solving difficulties and building a happier future. We continue to unite with your indomitable struggle aimed at strengthening and defending your gains and defending the independence of your motherland.

"Together with the world peace-loving people, we highly value and support the thorough-going objectives of the foreign policy and the concrete initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at settling the disputes in the region through peaceful negotiation and without outside interference, normalizing the relations among the Southeast Asian countries and establishing good neighbourhood and mutually beneficial cooperation.

"In the process of socialist construction in our country as well as in the implementation of our plans, now as in the past and in the future too, we always consider our friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries including the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to be of paramount importance.

"The Hungarian People's Republic highly values the efforts aimed at creating atmosphere of mutual trust and easing military tension, consolidating security and carrying out in practice the policy of coexistence between countries with different social systems. We highly appreciate the constructive initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the purpose of safeguarding world peace and reducing the arms race.

"We are firmly confident that the prime interest of all nations the world over is to stop the deterioration of the world situation and to make reason prevail. We are always of the view that all international disputes can and must be settled through negotiation so that nations can determine their destiny themselves.

"We highly appreciate the joint proposals of the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic aimed at making a constructive contribution to establishing peace and security in Southeast Asia.

We rejoice to note that the multiform cooperation between the HPR and the SRV is developing fruitfully. In the future, too, our aim remains to enhance the relations between our two parties, peoples and states in all fields.

"I can assure you that even in the present difficult economic situation, Hungary will, within the limit of its capacity, continue to provide assistance in the national construction of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and will continue our cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit. We believe that this will serve the interests of both nations and help in the realization of our common goals".

#### Friendship Treaty Signed

OW230827 Hanoi VNA in English 0752 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 23 -- Following is the full text of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People Republic of Hungary:

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Hungary.

Proceeding from the friendship and close cooperation in many fields between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Hungary on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism;

Convinced that the endeavour to further consolidate the relations and the cooperation between the two countries is in conformity with the basic interests and aspirations of the two peoples and the socialist community as a whole;

Expressing the desire to constantly promote the solidarity and unity of the socialist community, develop and strengthen the socialist economic integration;

Proceeding from the desire to ensure the most favourable international conditions for the building of socialism, in keeping with the principles and objectives of the socialist foreign policy;

Determined to unceasingly contribute to the thorough going struggle against imperialism and all reactionary forces;

With a view to contributing to develop the solidarity of all forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress;

Proceeding from the desire to contribute to consolidating peace and security in Asia, Europe and all over the world, as well as to implementing the universally accepted principles concerning the relations among countries with different social systems;

Continuing to regard the further development of the close and multiform cooperation between the two sides based on the terms of the treaty as of great significance;

In keeping with the objectives and principles of the United Nations Charter;

Decide to sign the treaty of friendship and cooperation and agree as follows:

Article One.

The two contracting parties, acting upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, express their determination to continue to consolidate, strengthen and expand in a planned manner the relations of friendship and allround cooperation between the states and peoples of the two countries on the basis of respect for each other's national independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the recognition of the inviolability of the national border and the right to self-determination, equality, non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and continue to support, develop and defend the socialist gains obtained through the efforts and self-denying labour of the peoples of the two countries.

Article Two.

The two contracting parties continue to develop their economic, scientific and technical cooperation on the basis of mutual interests and socialist international labour division, and, through this cooperation, help constantly improve the living standards and the material and moral strength of the two peoples and the socialist communist as a whole. In conformity with the interests of the two peoples, the two parties shall continue to coordinate their long-term national economic plans and attach importance to the increasing significance of the bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical fields.

Article Three.

The two contracting parties shall accelerate and encourage direct relations between state bodies, and mass and social organizations of the two countries, enhance the exchange of experience in socialist construction and deepen the mutual understanding of the life of each people.

To this end, the two parties shall continue to develop and strengthen cooperation in science, culture, art, literature, education, public health, press, radio and television, cinematography sport and other fields.

Article Four.

The two parties shall constantly accelerate the promotion of the solidarity, unity and fraternal ties among countries in the socialist community -- the firmest mainstay of the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world -- consolidate and develop the historic gains of socialism.

The two parties shall continue to take an effective part in the strengthening and expansion of multilateral cooperation in the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA).



## Article Five

The two contracting parties shall carry on the policy of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, effect detente in international relations, and struggle to remove aggressive wars and the use or the threat of use of force from international relations.

The two sides shall struggle to consolidate peace and security in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world, counter all attacks of imperialism and international reaction in whatever forms, with a view to putting an end to the arms race, and achieving complete and thorough disarmament.

The two sides support all efforts aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

## Article Six

The two contracting parties thoroughly support the struggle of nations against imperialism and other reactionary forces for definitively abolishing colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism in all forms, and for achieving and consolidating their national independence, safeguarding their national sovereignty and establishing a new and equitable international economic order.

## Article Seven

The two contracting parties shall inform each other about and exchange views on important international issues of mutual concern.

## Article Eight

The two contracting parties declare that this treaty does not concern their rights and obligations stemming from other binding international agreements to which they are parties.

The two contracting parties shall settle any disputes which may arise in the process of applying and interpreting a provision of this treaty, through direct bilateral negotiations in the spirit of mutual respect and mutual understanding.

## Article Nine

This treaty shall be ratified and shall come into force on the date of the exchange of the ratification instruments in Budapest.

## Article Ten

This treaty shall remain valid for 20 years and shall thereafter be automatically extended for periods of ten years if neither signatory party declares, in written form and at least one year before the treaty expires, its desire to terminate the effect of the treaty.

Done in Hanoi on the twenty-first of November nineteen eighty-four in duplicate in Vietnamese and Hungarian, the two texts being equally authentic.

for

for

the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

the Hungarian People's Republic

Truong Chinh

Pal Losonczi

## Hanoi Meeting Helds

BK241428 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Report on 21 November Hanoi meeting to welcome Hungarian party and state delegation, with portions recorded]

[Summary] Dear friends, a grand meeting was held at the Ba Dinh conference hall by the Hanoi municipal party committee and the People's Committee to welcome the delegation of the party and state of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Comrade Pal Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, which is currently on an official friendship visit to our country.

"Attending the meeting were Comrade Truong Chinh, member of party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State; many leaders of the party, National Assembly, and state and of the central and local organs and mass organizations; and many representatives of the Armed Forces and people of all strata in Hanoi.

"Also present were the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country, Benyei Bela, and many cadres of the Hungarian Embassy and Hungarian specialists in our country."

After the national anthems of Vietnam and Hungary had been played by a military band at 1530 sharp, Comrade Chu Huy Man opened the meeting.

[Begin Chu Huy Man recording] "Dear and esteemed Comrade Pal Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; dear Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State; dear comrade members of the Hungarian party and state delegation; dear comrades and friends; today, with elation, we gather at this grand meeting to welcome the official friendship visit to Vietnam of the Hungarian party and state delegation led by Comrade Pal Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

"On its visit to our country, the delegation has brought to our people the ardent friendship of the party and people of Hungary. This visit of the high-level Hungarian party and state delegation is an important event and marks a new step in the development of warm friendly relations, close solidarity, and constantly growing cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

"We warmly welcome Comrade President Pal Losonczi and all the comrades in the Hungarian party and state delegation. Through you, comrades, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the government and fraternal people of Hungary for the valuable support and assistance given the Vietnamese people during their anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation in the past, as well as in their struggle for national construction and defense at present." [applause] [end recording]

On behalf of the people of the capital, Comrade Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi municipal people's committee, delivered a speech welcoming the delegation. After exalting the glorious achievements recorded by the Hungarian people over the past 4 decades under the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party's leadership and introducing the great successes of the people of the capital of Hanoi in national construction and defense, Comrade Tran Vy said:

[Begin Tran Vy recording] "Dear comrades and friends, although Vietnam and Hungary are far apart geographically, the peoples of our countries, who are bound together by a tradition of stalwart revolutionary struggle, have always encouraged one another in the revolutionary undertakings of each country as well as in the common revolutionary undertakings of all nations.

"Looking back at their 30 years of fighting -- full of hardships and ordeals -- especially their anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, the Vietnamese people highly value the fraternal Hungarian people who have always stood by our side, both during the year of ruthless war and in the period of peaceful construction.

"Throughout Hungary, warm feelings toward the Vietnamese people and resolute support for the struggle of Vietnam have been crystalized into such ironlike words as, "solidarity with Vietnam; and Vietnamese friends, we are by your side, and translated into countless practical and diverse actions by people of all walks of life, thereby creating a broad and deep mass movement to support Vietnam.

"As members of the International Commission for Control and Supervision for the implementation of the Paris agreement, the Hungarian comrades, with their resolute stand and valiant deeds reflecting their noble feelings and socialist internationalism, made a worthy contribution to the victory of our people.

"In the process of socialist construction in Vietnam, Hungary has accorded us valuable assistance. Dozens of enterprises and other projects have been put into productive operation with Hungarian aid, and they are developing their effectiveness. A number of other projects are now being urgently completed. Thousands of our Hungarian-trained scientific and technological cadres have been and are participating in national construction."

Dear comrades, this visit by the Hungarian party and state delegation marks a new development of the comradery and fraternal relationship between our two parties, states, and people. Together with the people throughout the country, we heartily welcome the Vietnam-Hungary treaty of friendship and cooperation just signed between Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade Pal Losonczi. [end recording]

Comrade Pal Losonczi made a reply speech. "After thanking our party and state leaders and people for their warm and friendly reception, Comrade Pal Losonczi condemned imperialism and international reactionary forces for intensifying the arms race and gravely threatening world peace. He stressed: Responsibility for the fate of mankind compels us to do all we can to defend world peace and promote mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation.

"Discussing relations between Hungary and Vietnam, Comrade Pal Losonczi said:

[Begin Losonczi recording in Hungarian fading into Vietnamese translation] "Dear comrades, friendly relations between our two countries have existed for decades. The Hungarian working people followed with profound sentiments the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people to free themselves from the rule of colonialism. We have not forgotten that during his visit to Hungary in the summer of 1957, President Ho Chi Minh guaranteed the Vietnamese people's solidarity and material support for our people's efforts to overcome the consequences of the counterrevolutionary attempt. When the flame of war erupted in Vietnam for the defense of the fatherland and independence and for national reunification, a broad movement of solidarity was launched in our country to support that struggle; and at the same time, we gave the Vietnamese people diplomatic and political assistance as well as material aid as permitted by our capability.

"Our relations began a new chapter in 1975. After the reunification of Vietnam, the Vietnamese party and government delegation headed by Comrade Le Duan, during its talks in Budapest, discussed the broadening and strengthening of bilateral cooperation under new conditions. Our two parties and peoples are bound by a common struggle and by the great ideals of our era, namely Marxism-Leninism, internationalism, and socialism. Both the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam are paying attention to the strengthening of relations between communist and workers parties in order to consolidate the unity of our movement. Our bilateral relations are being developed and becoming ever more diverse on the basis of an identity of views regarding comradeship and fraternal cooperation. We are moving forward together on the road of socialist construction and are struggling together against the schemes of imperialism and other reactionary forces for peace and social progress. [end recording]

"As Comrade Pal Losonczi, head of the Hungarian party and state delegation, ended his speech, he was cordially embraced by Chairman Troung Chinh. Then, Comrade Chu Huy Man announced the close of the meeting. In his closing speech, Comrade Chu Huy Man said:

[Begin Chu Huy Man recording] "Dear comrades and friends, in today's grand meeting, we have closely followed the speeches by Comrade Tran Vy and especially by Comrade President Pal Losonczi, who expressed the friendship and fraternal solidarity between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Hungary and affirmed constant support for each other in the lofty revolutionary cause of our two countries. The fine words of Comrade Pal Losonczi reflect the high evaluation held by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Hungarian people toward the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people. This serves as a strong source of encouragement for our entire people in the undertaking to build and defend the socialist fatherland.



"Once again, we sincerely thank Comrade President Pal Losonczi and other Hungarian comrades for their valuable sentiments and loving words toward our people. We sincerely wish Comrade Pal Losonczi and members of the party and state delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic fine success in their official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam." [end recording]

#### Le Duan Receives Delegation

OW211658 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 21 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, this afternoon received at the Presidential Palace here the visiting Hungarian party and state delegation led by Pal Losonczi, Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Present on the occasion were Tran Phuong, member of the party C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vu Quang, member of the party C.C. and head of its international Department; and Vietnamese Ambassador to Hungary Nguyen Luong.

General Secretary Le Duan warmly welcomed the guests' visit to Vietnam, "who" he said, "have brought to the Vietnamese people the solidarity and friendship of the fraternal people of Hungary". He hailed the great achievements recorded by the Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar, in building Hungary into a modern country with advanced science and technology and with the people's material and cultural life constantly improved.

On this occasion, Le Duan expressed his profound gratitude toward the Hungarian party, government and people for their precious assistance and support for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. He also wished the Hungarian people still greater successes in their cause of building a developed socialist society and in contributing to the defense of peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

Pal Losonczi conveyed to Le Duan, and other Vietnamese leaders the best greetings from Comrade Janos Kadar, and sincerely thanked the Vietnamese party, state and people for their hospitality. He stressed that his delegation has a great honor to sign, on behalf of the Hungarian People's Republic, a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Vietnam, which, he said, is an important event marking a new period of the friendly relations, the firm militant solidarity and the constantly developed cooperation between the two parties, two states and two peoples of Hungary and Vietnam.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere permeated with fraternal militant solidarity.

#### Visit to Ho Chi Minh City

OW220845 Hanoi VNA in English 0744 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 22 -- The Hungarian party and state delegation led by Pal Losonczi, Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and president of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council, left Hanoi this morning to visit Ho Chi Minh City. An official farewell ceremony with full state honors was held at the Chi Linh Square. Present were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; and Mrs. Truong Chinh; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee and vice-president and secretary-general of the State Council; and Mrs. Le Thanh Nghi, and other senior officials of the party and state.

Also present were Kem Monkol and Kobkeo Luangkhon, respectively Kampuchean and Lao charges d'affaires a.i.

In his farewell speech, President Pal Losonczi expressed his sincere thanks for the warm hospitality rendered to his delegation by the Communist Party, the state and the people of Vietnam. He affirmed that the friendly relations and cooperation between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam as well as between the Hungarian and Vietnamese peoples would be constantly consolidated and developed in the spirit of the freshly-concluded Hungary-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation.

President Truong Chinh asked President Pal Losonczi to convey to First Secretary Janos Kadar and other Hungarian party and state leaders his sincere thanks and his best wishes for their good health to continue leading the Hungarian people in successfully implementing the resolutions of the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] on socialist construction in Hungary, thereby contributing actively to increasing the might of the socialist community and safeguarding world peace. He wished President Pal Losonczi, Mrs. Pal Losonczi and the other members of the delegation good health and success in their official friendship visit to Vietnam.

At 8 a.m. President Pal Losonczi and his party left the government guest house and proceeded to the gate between two rows of honour guards of the Vietnam People's Army amidst drumbeats by Vietnamese Young Pioneers.

As Presidents Truong Chinh and Pal Losonczi stepped on the red carpet in the middle of the square, the national anthems of Vietnam and Hungary were struck up by a military band and a 21-gun salute boomed out in honour of the distinguished guests.

After reviewing the guard of honour, President Truong Chinh led President Pal Losonczi take leave of senior Vietnamese party and state officials present at the farewell ceremony. Representatives of the Hanoi population gathered on both sides of Ngo Quyen Street and in front of the government guesthouse to bid farewell to the messengers of the fraternal and heroic Hungarian people. Vietnamese Young Pioneers presented Pal Losonczi, his wife and his party with bouquets of fresh flowers. President Truong Chinh, Mrs. Truong Chinh and the other Vietnamese hosts warmly embraced their guests before the motorcade rolled off.

#### Departure From Ho Chi Minh City

OW231648 Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 23 -- The Hungarian party and state delegation led by Pal Losonczi Losonczi, Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic left Ho Chi Minh City today, concluding its official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Among the well-wishers were Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party C.C., vice president of the State Council; and Hoang Anh Tuan, Deputy foreign minister.

On Nov. 22, at the Thong Nhat Conference Hall, the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and the People's Committee gave a reception in honour of the Hungarian delegation.

## Joint Communiqué Issued

OW231718 Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 23 -- Follows the joint communiqué on the Hungarian party and state delegation's visit to Vietnam:

"At the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (CPVCC) and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), a party and state delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic (HPR) led by Comrade Pal Losonczi, Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) C.C., and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from November 19 to 23, 1984.

Comrade Pal Losonczi and the other members of the delegation were received by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Hungarian delegation attended a grand meeting held in its honour of the Hanoi population, and visited a number of the economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

A party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV C.C. and president of the State Council of the SRV, and the party and state delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic led by Comrade Pal Losonczi held talks in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The Vietnamese side included Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and vice-president of the State Council; Tran Phuong, member of the party C.C., vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese sub-commission of the Vietnam-Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Vu Quang, member of the party C.C. and head of its International Department; Cu Huy Can, minister in charge of culture and art at the Office of the Council of Ministers; Vu Quang Tuyen, deputy-head of the State Planning Commission and vice-president of the Vietnamese sub-commission of the Vietnam-Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Vice-Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan; Tran Luu Vy, director of the Union of the Small Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives; and Vietnamese Ambassador to Hungary Nguyen Luong.

The Hungarian side included Janos Borbandi, member of the HSWP Central Committee, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Hungarian sub-commission of the Hungary-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Lajos Revo, member of the HSWP C.C., secretary of state and chairman of the Central Union of Small Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives; Rezso Banyasz, secretary of state and chief of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers; Dr. Gabor No, vice-minister for foreign affairs; Dr. Gyozo Doro, vice-president of the State Planning Commission and vice-president of the Hungarian sub-commission in the Hungary-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; and Bela Benyei, Hungarian ambassador to Vietnam.

The Vietnam side informed its Hungarian counterpart of the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the CPV aimed at accelerating socialist construction and firmly defending the socialist homeland, and of the SRV's international activities.

The Hungarian side highly values the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the CPV in building and defending their socialist homeland, and reaffirmed that Hungary would continue its solidarity with the Vietnamese people.



The Hungarian side highly values the SRV's foreign policy and international activities, which it considers positive contributions to strengthening the unity of the socialist community, and to peace and international security. The Hungarian side informed the Vietnamese side of the situation in the Hungarian People's Republic, of the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 12th Congress of the HSWP, of Hungary's economic tasks, of the development of socialist democracy in Hungary as well as its international efforts.

The Vietnamese side highly values the achievements recorded by the Hungarian people under the leadership of the HSWP in their socialist construction, highly values the HPR's active foreign policy and efforts for the cause of peace, socialism and social progress. The two sides note with satisfaction that the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two parties, the two states and the two peoples, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are being developed in all fields.

Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade Pal Losonczi signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the HPR. This is an important document which illustrates the friendship, close cooperation and the results achieved in the allround development [words indistinct] and which marks a new step in strengthening and developing those relations.

Also during the Hungarian party and state delegation's visit the Vietnam-Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation held its 12th session to evaluate the results of the economic cooperation between the two countries, review the execution of the tasks already set forth, and lay down the tasks for the coming period. The two sides signed the minutes of their meeting.

In their discussion of international issues, the two sides noted that the international tension is increasing due to the policy of the extremist forces of the imperialism and international reaction which are trying to break the already-formed strategic equilibrium and gain military superiority over the forces of socialism, progress and peace. The deployment of the U.S. intermediate nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries is clearly an act toward this goal. That policy is accelerating the arms race and placing mankind before the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Faced with such a situation, it is especially important that all nations which cherish peace, progress and democracy in the world share the responsibility of contributing to the safeguarding of peace, consolidation of the diminution of tension and settlement of international problems by peaceful means.

The two sides are unanimous that the danger facing mankind will be reduced if the NATO member countries seriously respond to the initiatives of the Warsaw-Treaty member countries which aim to reduce the arms race, refrain from the use of military force and restore mutual confidence, as well as respond to the peace proposals made in the appeal of the Warsaw-Treaty member countries meeting in Budapest on May 7, 1984 addressed to the NATO countries. Especially important headway will be made if substantial negotiations on the prevention of the use of outer space for military purposes are conducted on the Soviet Union's initiative.

The two sides hold that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building, on Security and Disarmament is of great significance. The two sides agree that all the negotiations based on the principles of equilibrium and equal security, of respect for the legitimate political and security interests of all nations concerned may lead to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe through a lower-level armament. As well as maintaining bilateral and multilateral political dialogues, the interests of all nations require the continued development of cooperation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of other nations and the plurality of social systems. The S.R.V. and H.P.R. highly value the Soviet Union's persistent efforts aimed at defending peace and easing international tension. The two sides hold that the



strengthening of the unity and defence capacity and the development of the cooperation among countries in the socialist community are of fundamental importance on this matter. The two sides lay stress on the striking significance of all the resolutions adopted at this year's economic summit of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on the development of economic integration. The two delegations show particular concern for the problems of security in the Asian region. The attempts of the extremist forces of imperialism have increased tension in Asia. The two sides condemn the revival of militarism, the scheme of forming military-political alliances, and support the settlement of disputes through peaceful negotiation.

The S.R.V. and the H.P.R. support the proposals of the socialist countries aimed at establishing peace and security in Asia, the measures of confidence building in the Far East, the signing of a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force among countries in Asia and the Pacific and the transforming of the Indian Ocean into a peaceful zone. The two sides note that the root cause of the tension in Southeast Asia is the hostile policy of the imperialist and reactionary forces towards the Indochinese countries. The two sides hold that it is necessary to solve all disputes among the countries in Southeast Asia by peaceful means and through negotiation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries on the basis of equality and respect for each other's legitimate interests, without interference from outside.

The HPR supports the consistent policy and efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation. At the same, the two sides affirm their support for all initiatives aimed at solving the problems in the region in this spirit. The Hungarian side supports the efforts of Vietnam aimed at normalizing its relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, in conformity with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, and of peace in Asia and the rest of the world. The two sides highly value the successes achieved by the Lao and Kampuchean peoples in the building of a new society and affirm their support for these peoples' efforts to consolidate their national independence.

Once again, the two sides reaffirm their firm stance that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the sole legal representative of the Kampuchean people and it must gain its legitimate position at the United Nations and other international organizations.

The Hungarian side hails the decision of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the annual partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea, and considers this to be an evidence of the growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and well-meaning gesture of the three Indochinese countries.

On the situation in the Middle East, the two sides note that it must have an overall, equitable and enduring solution to the crisis. The two sides condemn the forms of aggression and intervention by imperialism in the internal affairs of Central America and the Caribbean, and affirm their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in the region for national independence and sovereignty.

The two sides affirm their support for the struggle of the nations in Africa for economic and social prosperity and for the abolition of the colonial system. The two sides stress that the outstanding problems must be solved on the basis of respect for the right to self determination of nations.

The two sides highly value the increasing role of the Non-aligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism against aggressive war, for the defence and consolidation of world peace and security; and in the struggle for solving the world economic and political problems.

The two sides hail and support India's external policy of peace and its active contribution as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. The Hungarian side highly values the active contributions of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Nonaligned Movement.

The two sides express their satisfaction at the result of the official friendship visit to Vietnam by the Hungarian party and state delegation headed by Pal Losonczi and affirm that this visit will contribute to the consolidation of the friendship between the parties, states and peoples of the two countries, to the unity of the socialist community and to peace and social progress.

On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic Comrade Pal Losonczi invited Comrade Truong Chinh to pay an official visit to Hungary. President Truong Chinh accepted the invitation with gratitude.

#### KHAN DAN EDITORIALS HAIL VISIT, TREATY

##### Visit Welcomed

BK221246 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Nov 84

[NHAN DAN 19 November editorial: "We Respectfully Greet Comrade Pal Losonczi and the Other Comrades in the Hungarian Party and State Delegation"]

[Text] The Vietnamese people are very joyful to welcome today the Hungarian party and state delegation led by Comrade Pal Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on an official friendly visit to Vietnam. We warmly welcome Comrade Pal Losonczi, esteemed leader of the Hungarian workers and people and a great friend of Vietnam, and other comrades in the Hungarian delegation who are bringing along the warm and profound sentiments of the fraternal Hungarian people to the Vietnamese people.

Over the past 39 years, Hungary has advanced most vigorously in its long history. Only socialism could have advanced Hungary from the poorest, most backward country in Europe into a nation with fine, developed industry; modern socialist agriculture; and consistent development of the people's material and cultural lives. These great achievements have been scored under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The party's Marxist-Leninist line, the single-mindedness of the Hungarian people and their vanguard party, the revolutionary heroism illustrated through labor and creativity, and the comprehensive friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community are all important factors resulting in various brilliant victories of socialism in Hungary.

The Hungarian party and state have triumphantly resolved many complex and important economic problems while developing simultaneously Hungary's agriculture and industry using various forms of economic organizations that suit Hungary's conditions.

Great achievements in all aspects scored by Hungary during its 39 year of socialist construction have contributed significantly to consolidating the strength of the socialist community.

The Hungarian People's Republic has consistently developed its solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, supported the national liberation and democratic movements of other nations, and positively participated in restoring peace and security in the Balkans region, Europe, and the world. A member of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA, Hungary has positively participated in the international division of labor and has pursued a foreign policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation. As a result, Hungary has increasingly enhanced its prestige in the international arena. The time-honored solidarity, mutual assistance, and multifaceted cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary are based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. These are relations between comrades and brothers sharing the same noble ideals of socialism and communism.

The fraternal Hungarian party, government, and people have consistently given wholehearted support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people during their protracted revolutionary struggle to build their socialist fatherland and defeat the colonialist, imperialist, and other reactionary forces. We will forever remember this noble assistance and support of the party, government, and people of Hungary.

The official friendly visit to Hungary by our party and government delegation headed by President Ho Chi Minh in 1957, the exchanged official visits of high-ranking official delegations of the two countries in subsequent years, and this visit to Vietnam by the Hungarian party and state delegation led by Pal Losonczi are important events marking a new pace in developing the relations of solidarity, friendship, and multifaceted cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary. The Vietnamese people, with their warm sentiments, hope that Comrade Pal Losonczi and other comrades in the Hungarian party and state delegation score splendid success in their official friendly visit to Vietnam.

#### Friendship Treaty Lauded

OW240813 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 24 -- NHAN DAN, in its editorial today says that the just-concluded Vietnam visit by a Hungarian party and state delegation headed by Pal Losonczi, Political Bureau member of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Presidential Council of Hungary, is a new and important step of development of the solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary.

NHAN DAN quotes that the talks between the Vietnamese party and state delegation and the Hungarian delegation took place in a atmosphere of comradeship, friendship and mutual understanding. The Vietnam - Hungary treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by Truong Chinh and Pal Losonczi on behalf of the two parties and states is a very important document opening up new prospects for development of the multiform cooperation between the two parties, two states and peoples in the common interests of the two countries, of other countries in the socialist community and of world peace as well, the paper says. The signing also on this occasion, of the minutes of the 12th Session of the Vietnam-Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation creates more favourable conditions for stronger development of the bilateral friendly and cooperative relations, NHAN DAN adds. It stresses that the two sides share identical views in the assessment of the world situation, on the fundamental cause of the present tension in Southeast Asia, and on measures to bring about peace, stability and cooperation in this region. "The Vietnamese party, state and people will do their utmost for the constant development of the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and Hungary, in the interests of the socialist community and world peace," the paper stresses.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON PRC BORDER ATTACKS

BK280627 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Nov 84

[NHAN DAN 27 November commentary by (Nguyen Duc Thien): "Beijing Plays the Trick of a Thief Crying Stop Thief"]

[Text] China's propaganda mouthpieces are making a fuss about the so-called intrusions of Vietnamese troops in the border area of Yunnan Province. The Chinese Foreign Ministry has also chimed in by issuing a statement distorting facts at the Thai-Kampuchean border and slandering Vietnam. Thus, the Beijing ruling circles are playing the trick of a thief crying stop thief in an attempt to cover up their crimes, stir up war hysteria among their troops, and prepare public opinion for new acts of military adventurism.

On the occasion of China's national day, Deng Xiaoping himself openly promised to supply enough weapons and ammunition to equip 6,000 Khmer reactionaries, in addition to 1 million yuan in cash. At the same time, he promised to bring more military pressure to bear on Vietnam's northern border. He even threatened to punish Vietnam and to send large numbers Chinese troops to the Sino-Vietnamese border areas in order to draw Vietnamese elite units in that direction.

Last October, foreign intelligence sources reported the deployment of four Chinese divisions to Yunnan to reinforce Chinese forces already massed along the border. From 15 to 25 November, more than seven Chinese divisions of the XIII and XIV Corps were moved close to the border areas opposite Vi Xuyen, Yen Minh, Dong Van, and Quang Ba districts of our Ha Tuyen Province. From April to early August this year, Chinese troops fired 230,000 artillery rounds on Vietnam's 6 northern border provinces.

Ha Tuyen Province in particular, which is considered by China as an important target for intrusions and sabotage activities, was subjected to one of the most sustained and vicious round-the-clock bombardments by the Chinese reactionaries, who slammed 170,000 heavy artillery and mortar shells and H-12 rockets on 28 villages of the province's border district and on a number of areas 10-20 km inside Vietnamese territory. From 15 to 25 November, they fired almost 7,320 130-mm artillery rounds and 160-mm mortar rounds to provide cover for their infantry to intrude into Vietnamese territory and attack Hills 233, 1508, and 772 and several hamlets in Thanh Thuy village, Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. The shelling killed six civilians and wounded many others, mostly old people, women, and children in Nam Ngat, Lung Lo, and Sa Han hamlets. Many houses and large amounts of our property were set ablaze and destroyed.

Most seriously, on 19 and 20 November, Chinese troops fired up to 5,000 artillery shells on populated areas in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. The local armed forces and people, upholding their revolutionary vigilance and their determined-to-fight-and-win spirit, have meted out due punishment to the enemy, wiping out numerous Chinese intruders and land-grabbers and forcing many others to flee back across the border in panic.

These facts about the situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border have laid bare the perfidious and deceitful nature of the lies spread by the Chinese reactionaries. The Vietnamese people greatly treasure traditional friendship with the Chinese people, strongly desire peace, and wish to settle all problems with China through negotiations. However, they are determined to fight to frustrate all aggressive schemes and perfidious allegations of the Chinese authorities. The Beijing reactionaries are the biggest and worst troublemakers in Indochina and Southeast Asia. This region can enjoy peace and stability only if Beijing puts an end to this troublemaking policy.



AUSTRALIAOPPOSITION RAPS NUCLEAR FREEZE VOTE IN UN

BK230425 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The federal opposition has criticized moves by the government on nuclear disarmament. Australia has voted at the UN in support of a freeze on the production of nuclear weapons for the first time. It was among (?the 10) countries, including the Soviet Union, to vote against the United States on the resolution. The opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Mackellar, said the government's decision to line up against the United States was a direct result of pressure from the newly formed Nuclear Disarmament Party. The party is taking part in the forthcoming national elections on the nuclear disarmament issue.

Mr Mackellar said the Labor Government had reacted to this party with a panic-stricken move which could encourage the Soviet Union to resist arms reduction proposals in favor of a nuclear freeze which was something less than arms reduction. The opposition foreign affairs spokesman said the government had also deliberately given a wrong impression yesterday that the superpowers would hold a meeting on disarmament in Australia with Australia in a mediating role. He said this impression had now been corrected by the United States. Mr Mackellar said the question was now being asked if the price of the Soviet visit to Australia was being paid for by the vote in the General Assembly against the United States.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO PROTEST TRIDENT TEST PLANS

BK260926 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The leader of the Victorian senate team for the newly formed Nuclear Disarmament Party, Mrs (Jean Meltzer), says the federal government has ignored reports of American plans to test new Trident missiles near the Chatham Islands off the east coast of New Zealand. The plans were contained in an American military planning report which was recently uncovered under the Freedom of Information Act. Mrs (Meltzer) said the government should employ its influence on the international stage to prevent nuclear missile tests being carried out in Australia's own backyard. She said the government's inaction on the reported American plans made a mockery of its protests against French nuclear tests in the Pacific area.

NEW CALEDONIAFRENCH ENVOY HOLDING TALKS WITH POLITICAL GROUPS

BK280719 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The French Government's special envoy to New Caledonia, Mr Charles (Balmond), has ended talks in Noumea with leaders of the anti-independence rightwing government elected 10 days ago. The envoy is expected to hold talks with both pro - and anti-independence leaders in a bid to end the trouble which has followed the recent territorial assembly elections.

Today's discussions were held at the French High Commission under strict security, and they ended after about 2 hours. But no official comment was made. The rightwing largely European Republican Party -- the RPCR -- won 34 of the 42 seats in the New Caledonian Assembly. Last weekend, the Kanak Socialist Party -- FLNKS -- which boycotted the election, announced the formation of a provisional government as part of its campaign for independence.

PAPER VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR TRADE LINKS WITH PRC

BK261138 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 17 Nov 84 p 2

[Editorial: "In Favor of Direct Trade With China"]

[Text] There have been public debates for and against direct trade with the People's Republic of China for the last two weeks. Direct trade between Indonesia and China has been suspended since diplomatic relations between the two countries were frozen in 1967 due to the latter's involvement in the abortive coup staged by the G-30-S/PKI [30 September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party] in 1965. The diplomatic relations between the two countries are not broken but frozen only. Diplomatic contact and cooperation still exists between the two countries on international level. But it is true that diplomatic relations between them have not yet been normalized up till now. One of the main reasons is security consideration and the People's Republic of China still assists the communist underground movements in South East Asia and protects the former PKI leaders in Beijing.

Though we cannot expect that the diplomatic relations will be de-frozen and normalized in the near future, yet we have the impression from the above debates that on the whole the opinions of different levels and shades are in favor of resuming direct trade between the two countries. For instance, in his recent statements Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja seemed to be in favor of direct trade with China when he elucidated that we should not unnecessarily fear a possible security risk that might accompany the direct trade.

From Armed Forces Commander-in-chief General Murdani's statement to the press on Thursday one gathers the impression that the Indonesian Armed Forces are prepared to provide security for direct trade relations between Indonesia and China once the 4th Development Cabinet decides to reestablish direct trade between the two countries. Since General Murdani is also the commander of Kopkamtib (Security and Order Restoration Command), he will secure the direct trade not only from the point of view of defence and security but also from that of public security and order.

Up till now, Indonesia has been conducting its foreign trade with China through Hong Kong and Singapore. By restoring direct trade by the two countries Indonesia will gain more because it does not have to pay to the middlemen anymore. By direct trade the Indonesian traders and businessmen can see for themselves on the spot the possibilities of expanding their market in China for non-oil and non-gas commodities export. China is modernizing its economy and trade, and will be able to absorb Indonesian industrial and agricultural products. It will be to the benefits of both countries to reopen direct trade. Besides, soon Hong Kong will return to the full sovereignty of China and trading with or through Hong Kong will be tantamount to direct trading with China. If direct trading with the mainland of China is more economical and profitable what is the use of going through Hong Kong?

We will of course maintain our Consulate General at Hong Kong to look after our consular interest there. But we should also open our trade representative office in Beijing or somewhere else to look after the interest of our direct trade with the mainland. The office may be given the right to issue visas to Chinese businessmen who like to do business with their Indonesian counterparts in Indonesia, as well as to look after the Indonesian merchant ships and crew. This of course will depend on the negotiations between the two countries. We have the feeling that the government may decide to reestablish direct trade with China in the near future.

MARCOS SHOWN SIGNING BONUS GRANT AT MALACANANG

OW271203 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] All national government officials and employees will receive a year-end bonus ranging from 500 pesos to 1,000 pesos. This piece of good news has been made possible with the signing by the president of an executive order spelling the details of the bonus directive. [Video shows Marcos seated at table signing document as group of officials, including Imelda Marcos, look on]

According to the president, the bonus will enable government officials and employees to meet additional expenses during the Christman season. Included in the bonus directive are members of the military, police, and teachers. However those already receiving a year-end bonus or other incentives shall no longer be entitled to the bonus.

Funds for the bonus will come from government savings. The president directed Budget Minister Manuel Alba to issue the rules and regulations in carrying out the Christmas bonus.

Marcos' Remarks Reported

HK271330 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 27 Nov 84 pp 1, 6

[By Vicente Tanedo]

[Excerpt] President Marcos appeared to have fully recovered from the flu yesterday, and signed the P [pesos] 58.3-billion national budget for next year.

"This will put to rest all doubts in the world," the president said as he welcomed a large crowd of Cabinet members, members of parliament and other officials into the presidential study. Obviously, the president was referring to speculations that he was seriously ill and could not attend to his official duties. "But the problem, sir, is that people will think that you are a stand-in," Labor Minister Ople jokingly remarked.

To reassure skeptics that the president was already up and about, the First Lady showed on camera yesterday's issue of the TIMES JOURNAL to put on record the date of the event.

The president described the budget as the instrument for economic stability through self-discipline and efficiency.

Despite the funding demands caused by rising costs for a growing population, the government pruned the budget from an original proposal of P59.5 billion.

The occasion was the first time that the president met with his cabinet members and those of the Batasan, including its appropriations committee. The president has been advised by his physician, Dr Eduardo Jamora, to refrain from strenuous activities to speed up recovery from his respiratory ailment. However, at his initiative, the president summoned his ministers and Batasan members to the budget signing.

Going by the budget, the combined economic and social services sectors will receive P38.1 billion or 56.6 per cent of the total budget. The agrarian reform program has been allocated P300 million.

The president spoke in a low voice but was in high spirits, as he chatted with members of his cabinet while Dr. Jamora stood quietly by a door nearby.

The president was dressed in his favorite barong Philipino, over which he wore a white jacket. He had on a pair of dark pants matched by black shoes.

In a light-hearted mood, the president advised his ministers to take care not to catch cold.

#### MARCOS ASKS CABINET FOR IDEAS ON SPENDING CUTS

HK281044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] President Marcos has asked the members of his cabinet for new recommendations to help in lowering government expenditures. This is in line with the national recovery program. The president directed Budget Minister Manuel Alba to enforce the cuts in spending since the government's deficit stands at 6 billion pesos. The president said that the savings made will help the recently approved 1985 budget, which has been fixed at 58.3 billion pesos.

#### THOUSANDS RALLY TO MARK AQUINO BIRTHDAY

OW271437 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Thousands of Ninoy Aquino followers and sympathizers gathered this afternoon at the Quirino grandstand to mark the late former senator's 52nd birth anniversary. The mass action was organized by the Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy, or CORD, and the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom, and Democracy. At least 20 opposition Assemblymen together with industry, church, and education leaders took part in the rally. One of the speakers, Mr Cory Aquino, called for opposition unity.

Other oppositionists who spoke out during the rally were former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, Jose Diokno, Butz Aquino, Aquilino Pimentel, Jr, Ramon Mitra, and Jaime Ferrera.

#### DAVAO CITY 'VIRTUALLY PARALYZED' BY STRIKE

HK271438 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Nov 84 p 10

[Text] Davao City was virtually paralyzed yesterday by a general strike that organizers said would be Mindanao-wide today.

At least four persons were arrested, one barangay captain beheaded and two were reported shot by unidentified gunmen in separate incidents on the first day of the Davao strike led by the Coalition of Organizations for the Realization of Democracy [CORD] - Mindanao.

The two shooting victims, Leo Advincula and Romeo de la Cruz, both of whom were hit by bullets in the head, are now fighting for their life at Davao Doctors Hospital.

Initial reports, however, seem to indicate that the shooting incidents and the killing of the barangay captain, who remained unidentified, are not directly connected with the Davao-wide strike.

Radio reports indicate that Advincula, a former instructor in marksmanship in the military, was shot at 10 a.m. at the back of the Redemptorist Church in Bajada district in northern Davao City.



Dela Cruz, on the other hand, was shot in Ma-a district in southern part of the city. He is a Constabulary sergeant. The barangay captain was beheaded by three unidentified armed men at about 3 a.m. yesterday in Toril, a district farther south. The three incidents have created apprehension among residents who followed the events over their radio sets.

CORD-Mindanao chairman Greg Andulana told BUSINESS DAY that two youths, Roger Benelayo and Mario Morada, were arrested while distributing printed statements of CORD and Nationalist Alliance for Freedom, Justice and Democracy in front of the Davao Medical Center in Bajada, where a group of strikers staged a sit-down barricade.

Andulana said the two were arrested by a group of military men aboard a brown Mazda car without number plates. Two members of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines-Davao chapter, Randolph Parcasio and Jimmy Jimenez, tried to follow the car in Camp Catitipan in Panacan district, but were met by armed and masked military men, Andulana said. They later learned that the two youths were transferred to the PC [Philippines Constabulary] barracks located right at the heart of the city, for interrogation. Until last night, the lawyers were still trying to get in touch with the two.

Andulana said two more strikers were also arrested in Ma-a but details were not yet available at press time.

Commuters were forced to walk or take bicycles or motorcycles as virtually all jeepney drivers refused to ply their routes. Only a few private vehicles were seen around the city.

Jeeploads of armed military men were seen patrolling the city streets throughout the day.

Major commercial establishments were closed.

Acting Mayor Cornelio Mascarino said in a radio interview that there were jeepney drivers willing to go out provided they would be assured of their safety.

Mascarino also told BUSINESS DAY the city government was able to convince bus operators to cover the city's major routes to enable workers, particularly those in the government, to report for work. The buses were provided with military escorts. The city government also set aside 12 dump trucks to help transport commuters, particularly after office hours.

Mascarino said that at least 70 percent of the city and national government employees reported for work yesterday. Mascarino said city officials have decided to give their employees' salaries for this month at 8 a.m. today -- which observers noted is an incentive to report for work. The protest action is expected to escalate as the Mindanao-wide strike starts today.

The areas involved are: Kidapawan (North Cotabato), General Santos City, Marbel (South Cotabato), Digos (Davao Del Sur) and Davao City, in the southern part of the island; Mati (Davao Oriental), San Francisco and Bayugan (Agusan del Sur), Butuan City, Cabadbaran (Agusan del Norte), and Surigao City in the east; Cagayan de Oro City, Iligan City, Lugait (Misamis Oriental) and Tubod (Lanao del Norte) in the North; and Ozamis City, Pagadian (Zamboanga del Sur) and Dipolog (Zamboanga del Norte) in the West.

The strikes are led by the Mindanao chapters of the Nationalist Alliance and CORD; Transport of Mindanao for Solidarity, Independence and Nationalism (Transmission), a Mindanao-wide organization of jeepney, bus and tricycle drivers; and sectoral organizations such as the Center for Trade Unions of Mindanao (Centrum) and League of Filipino Students.

They are raising two main political demands: the dismantling of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship and the establishment of a democratic coalition government.

#### TANODBAYAN RECEIVES DATE FROM AGRAVA, VILLA

HK270835 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Justice Corazon Agrava yesterday [26 November] stuck to her conclusion that only seven members of the Aviation Security Command are indictable for the Aquino assassination. Agrava reiterated there is no basis to include 19 other military officers and men and a businessman in the assassination who have been implicated in a report separately issued by four other members of the probe body.

Mrs Agrava met with the tanodbayan [ombudsman] panel now conducting the preliminary investigation to determine the liability of those named in the two reports. She submitted to the panel a specific listing of incriminatory acts against those seven recommended for prosecution.

Francisco Villa, a member of the board's legal panel, also submitted to the tanodbayan a list which contains the incriminating acts of all the 26 respondents named as indictable.

#### SOURCES LINK POLICEMAN TO CLIMACO KILLING

HK270829 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] A report by the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE says a policeman was named yesterday as the alleged assassin of Mayor Climaco by sources close to Batasan investigators. The sources said the alleged killer was one of the 17 gunmen who surrendered to the Marines yesterday [26 November].

In a report still to be submitted to the Batasan, the policeman is said to have gunned Climaco down on 14 November. A 13-year-old boy who saw the mayor's murder was a key witness for the Batasan investigators. He told them and police that the policeman was the culprit. An investigator said there was no reason to doubt the testimony of the boy, the only witness to have signed a formal statement. The sources said the policeman may have thought Climaco was behind the October 10 murder of police Lieutenant Abdulrasal Alih who was killed a few meters away from the mayor's house.

The probers have also found out that there are many private armies in the city and that the mayor had been trying to stamp them out.

#### ROLE OF MILITARY IN CIVILIAN AGENCIES EXPLAINED

OW271449 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The role of AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] officers and soldiers in civilian agencies of the government was explained today by Brigadier General Catalino Villanueva, AFP deputy chief of staff for personnel.

Villanueva said the AFP men to those agencies were never meant to establish any so-called militarization of the civilian government service. In a letter to Jose (Villegas), Jr, secretary general of the (Lapian Mangagala), Villanueva said the detail of military personnel with civilian agencies is, as he put it, mutually advantageous to both the cognizant civilian agencies and the military establishment.

Earlier, (Villegas) urged President Marcos to recall all military personnel in civilian agencies to allay fears that a military government has been established.

RAMOS MEETS RAMAS, OTHER MILITARY LEADERS

OW271251 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] All small unit army commanders should at all times have the proper information and data on military operations to answer any black propaganda levelled against them.

Acting Armed Forces chief, Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos made a suggestion in yesterday's meeting with Army Chief General Josephus Ramas at Fort Bonifacio. Also in attendance in yesterday's meeting were the Army's General Staff and the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Ramos said the military should always be prepared to answer the charges made by enemies of the state.

RAMOS BRIEFED ON NPA IN NEGROS, PANAY ISLANDS

HK271524 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Nov 84 p 10

[By Manuel P. Mejorada]

[Text] Iloilo City -- Military authorities in Negros Island claimed here last week that "there is an apparent conspiracy to tie down the military" through legal suits and asked Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, acting Armed Forces chief, to send them an experienced lawyer to meet this new "threat."

Col Isagani de los Santos, commander of the Tactical Command Post (TCP) Negros Island, told Ramos in a briefing Thursday that a labor group in Negros Occ. [Occidental] has threatened to file a damage suit against him and Col. Arnulfo Obillos, PC [Philippines Constabulary] provincial commander, for saying that it was "infiltrated by communist elements" and a "legal front of the NPA (New People's Army)."

The two military officers said their statements were made during a church-military dialogue in which a teacher pointed out that the National Federation of Sugar Workers (NFSW) was conducting "teach-ins" in rural areas.

Obillos said he mentioned that NFSW was "infiltrated by communist elements" when asked by the teacher to comment on the matter while De los Santos added that it was "a legal front of the NPA."

Obillos told Ramos this could be part of "an apparent conspiracy" among various radical groups in Negros Occ. to resort to legal suits in order to harass military authorities and reduce their effectiveness in combating the insurgency problem there.

Meanwhile, the situation in Negros Island will become more critical as the communist movement gains more supporters among labor and radical student groups, said Brig. Gen. Isidoro M. de Guzman, COMRUC 6 (Commander, Regional Unified Command 6)

In a report to Ramos, De Guzman said the communists have made substantial gains in their propaganda movement and appear to have succeeded in infiltrating labor and student groups in the island, which is composed of Negros Occ. and Negros Oriental. He said recent events in the island also indicated that the New People's Army has become more aggressive in pursuing its military objectives. Only last week, NPA groups attacked and disarmed the security guards of two haciendas in Negros Occ. as part of its "agaw-arnas" program, he said.

The situation in Panay Island, composed of the provinces of Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan and Antique, remains stable although the military will continue to be on alert for NPA raids and ambushes, he added.

The military's problems in Negros Occ. appear to have been compounded recently when Col. de los Santos, in what he thought would be a pre-emptive move against the NPA, disclosed alleged plans of the communists to liquidate Bacolod Bishop Antonio Fortich.

De Los Santos explained that military intelligence uncovered a plot to assassinate Fortich, with the job to be undertaken by the NPA's Sparrow Unit [urban assassination squads], and blame the killing on the military. However, Fortich was not around when De los Santos visited his office to inform him about the plot. Because of this, he thought it would "pre-empt" the communists alleged assassination plot by disclosing it to the Bacolod media, he said. The results went the other way, however. The Bacolod media played up the story and religious groups there started accusing the military of plotting to eliminate Fortich, who is better known as "Kumander Tony" for his critical stance towards the military.

De Los Santos said the religious groups who have also petitioned General Ramos for his immediate relief as TCP-Negros commander have apparently misinterpreted his motives. He told reporters there is no truth to the charges against him, adding he and Fortich "are good friends."

In his talks with the military commanders in the Visayas, Ramos said that "rights of civilian must always be respected in the counter insurgency operation." He also said that "it is useless to attain excellent results in any objective, if the government will lose more in terms of popular support when the rights of civilians are violated." He also said "we must coordinate with the church and other civic groups, particularly in cases involving human rights as well as problems involving peace and order."

Ramos ordered military commanders specially in the typhoon ravaged areas to maintain a high state of alertness against terrorists who may harass government relief teams. He said "the enemy does not have any conscience and will take advantage of any situation, including calamities, in its efforts to attain its objective." He reminded all Armed Forces units on the field to conduct themselves well "because the people in other areas will be watching how you carry out the relief and rehabilitation operation."

#### COLUMNIST VIEWS MILITARY'S FIGURES ON NPA

HK271512 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Nov 84 p 6

[Column by Apolonio Batalla: "'Mass Base'"]

[Text] Military field commanders in the Visayas estimate that in the islands of Samar and Leyte there are about 800 armed NPA regulars, 15,000 activists, and that in Samar alone the NPA has a mass base of 225,000.

The Armed Forces should be clear on what they mean by ACTIVISTS and MASS BASE. [capitalized words denote boldface as published]

Are the activists NPA's? Or are they merely anti-administration? Is the mass base NPA? Is it composed of NPA sympathizers? Or is it merely anti-administration?

If it is NPA, it is cause for concern, because that number is almost "the people" of Samar. It is important to make a distinction in order to clarify the problem and apply the proper solutions.



If the number of 225,000 is made up of NPA's, a military solution is not feasible or if feasible the solution will not be practical. Large prison camps would have to be put up to incarcerate 225,000 people.

But first the question should be asked how the military commanders arrived at the figure. It would have been difficult to determine the sentiments of such a large number of people.

If the figure was correct, the mass base would occupy several large municipalities, and assuming those people are the enemy, what has the government been doing about it? If the "mass base" were merely anti-administration, it could not have been considered by the military commanders as enemy and, therefore, inaction was justified.

Nonetheless, it is true that in an insurgency, the sympathizers of the insurgency are usually much more than the armed regulars, because in the absence of a sizable number of sympathizers the armed struggle will collapse.

Even if rebels terrorize people into giving them food and other forms of assistance, they cannot succeed because people do not like to be terrorized. That is why guerrillas go out of their way to be good to the common people. The befriended people become their protection, but that does not mean that those people are insurgents. Usually, the common people are not inclined to side with outlaws.

In the provinces, it is the failure of the military to distinguish between rebels and anti-administration activists that gives rise to many complaints of violations of human rights. These violations in turn bolster the ranks of the NPA's and erodes the position of the military and the government.

Whether this failure is policy or not, we do not know, but it certainly has weakened the influence of the government in the provinces.

In order to reverse the tide, it is not necessary for the government to court the goodwill of the insurgents. These have made up their minds and it is difficult to shake their convictions. It is rather the goodwill of the plain dissenters and the bulk of the population that should be sought. Their goodwill will be decisive in the insurgency problems.

The military commanders in the Visayas report an "alarming increase" in NPA activity. This may mean the emergence of some factors favorable to their operations. Possibly, they have strengthened their hold in the rural areas as more people join their ranks. Additional manpower cannot but come from the places of operations.

If there has, indeed, been an alarming increase in NPA activity, additional military personnel, supplies, and equipment will be needed. But the military alone cannot do the job. The military alone cannot successfully initiate or carry out a program of winning the sympathy of the people.

It is neither wise nor practical to place too much stock on the capability of the military to resolve an essentially political problem.

BATASAN SPEAKER ON PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

HK271020 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 9 Nov 84 pp 1, 3

[By Ram Maxey]

[Text] The man who will take over the reins of government in the event President Marcos dies, or is incapacitated, admitted at a press conference yesterday that he would not be able to handle the top office of the land "unless the Filipino people rise above their personal ambitions."

This disclosure came from the No 2 official in the country, Speaker of Parliament Nicanor E. Yniguez during a press conference at the Apo View Hotel yesterday afternoon soon after he had addressed a joint luncheon meeting of the nine Rotary clubs of Davao City.

Yniguez, a member of Parliament from Southern Leyte, is mandated by law to succeed the president in case of the latter's death or incapacity while in office, at least for the next sixty days during which an election to fill the vacancy is supposed to be called.

Queried by a newsman whether Yniguez could control the conflicting interests in the country during the sixty days he would be acting as president, the veteran politician from Maasin town replied that he does not have the "stature nor the exposure necessary for such a high position." "I hate to think of such a situation occurring," he added. "But I would not be depending on my own capabilities to run the government when that time comes, but I will be depending more on the quality of the Filipinos who love their country, and who will rise above their personal ambitions."

Speaker Yniguez was accompanied by members of Parliament Natural Resources Minister Rodolfo del Rosario and Deputy Minister of the National Economic Development Authority Roger Sarmiento, both of Davao del Norte, and Assistant Majority Floor Leader Manuel Garcia of Davao city.

Yniguez called for unity of the Filipino people, whether pro-government or opposition, in this time of crisis. "Recriminations and thoughts of revenge," he said, "will only lead us to forget the real issue of the day -- which is how we can get out of this dark channel we are in."

The No 2 man in the country in so far as succession to the presidency is concerned, admitted the fact that the country is in an economic crisis it had never experience before. "There is no use pretending we are having a good time," he said. "What is important is how we can get out of the morass we are in and take the necessary steps that will lead us out of it."

He looked upon the recent approval of the standby loan from the IMF as a new beginning. "This will start the wheels of industry and commerce grinding again which will reduce unemployment and lower the inflation rate." Such a loan will allow the restructuring of the country's foreign loans amounting to P [pesos] 26-billion, P 5.8 of which is already due and demandable.

"Things will be rosier by next year," he said, "when trade credits will be made available to Filipino businessmen." By then, according to him, the country would be embarking on accelerated agricultural programs that would prepare the Filipinos for industrialization later on.

Speaker Yniguez and the Davao members of Parliament flew to Manila later in the evening to be in time to vote on the budget pending in Parliament.

BULLETIN TODAY REPORTS ON 1985 BUDGET FIGURES

HK271402 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Nov 84 pp 1, 14

[By Willie Ng]

[Text] President Marcos signed yesterday the P [pesos] 58.329-billion budget bill which he called vital in the effort to ensure the continuing pursuit of the country's economic and social well-being. The entire cabinet, the Batasan appropriations committee, and various legislators witnessed the signing, their first time to see him since he was advised by his doctor to stay in confinement to quicken his recovery from a respiratory ailment.

Mr Marcos told the gathering that the government decided on an outlay smaller than last year's, holding off demands for funding due to escalating costs and a growing population. "Our objective is to rely more on our collective efforts and industries, explore better uses for raw materials derived from our soil and develop our capabilities as befits our national traits and culture," he said. The biggest appropriations in the budget went to "national assistance to local governments," P8,331,661,000; Ministry of National Defense, P7,888,674,000; and national priority support fund, P7,833,000,000.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sports will get P6,145,907,000; the personnel priority support fund, P4,147,510,000; corporate equity investment, P2,700,000,000; Ministry of Health, P2,425,281,000; Ministry of Public Works and Highways, P2,035,336,000; state colleges and universities, P1,842,991,000; calamity fund, P1,500,000,000.

Ministry of Agriculture, P1,345,233,000; social pricing and development adjustment fund, P1,249,600,000; Office of the President, P1,107,632,000; Ministry of National Resources, P838,586,000; Ministry of Transportation, P709,991,000; Ministry of Finance, P693,428,000; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, P634,860,000; and the judiciary, P620,784,000.

The president called for greater equity in the distribution of the tax burden, improvement of the elasticity of the tax structure, rationalization of fiscal incentives, and further improvement of tax administration and compliance. He said that with these measures, government could expect to raise revenues by 15.9 percent yearly to reach P124.3 billion by 1989.

It was noted that the combined economic and social services sector received P38.1 billion or 56.6 percent of total appropriations. The aim is to support production and human resources development. The economic services sector is allotted P20.8 billion, 31 percent of the budget. Priority would be given to the creation of a national marketing organization, efficient distribution systems, research, intensified livestock dispersal, and so forth.

Other programs to be intensified are land reform, the livelihood development program, Kilusang Sariling Sikap [self-help Program], and Kasipagan Homes. In infrastructure, the priorities will be farm-to-market roads, irrigation systems, communal waterworks, portworks, airports, navigation, transport, and communication lines.

Last July 28, the president asked the legislature to pass a budget amounting to P67.325 billion, of which P59,540 billion was the requested appropriation level. The legislature enacted on Nov. 14 a P66.114-billion budget, the difference of P1.211 billion being cuts.

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